



EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company
Washington Union Coal Company

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SEPTEMBER, 1931



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"Where your dollar is a Big Boy all the time"

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EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 8

SEPTEMBER, 1931

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Mirrors

By EUNICE M. GILBERT

PERHAPS the fascination of a mirror lies in its eeriness. It has a quality of the alive—it is a speaking thing every minute reflecting some object. About it is a mystery which it possesses in a greater degree than the Sphinx. Even today a fear of bad luck surrounds the breaking of a mirror. So through the ages, mirrors have been eagerly sought after by those who could afford them and it is only within the last century that they have ceased to be luxuries.

Aside from pools, the earliest mirrors were bronze, the prevailing metal for three thousand year, disks of Egypt and Etruria, fashioned by cunning craftsmen centuries before the Christian era. Dimmed by the chemistry of the ages, the once brilliant faces of historic mirrors can no longer serve the purpose for which they were intended; but their backs tell stories of the people by whom they were once treasured.

In the days when a piece of burnished, unframed metal was a mirror, it was in many countries a work of art. We can trace races and culture across continents by mirrors which have been unearthed. Since the artisans who created them left so much of the art, thought, religion and aspiration of their day upon these metal disks, we are still consulting them for a glimpse into the past. Greek and Etruscan mirrors, covered with their gods and heroes, are called "dictionary of mythology". Chinese mirrors are in accord with the ideas of Oriental philosophy, so with the Egyptian, while less ornate than the others, they are as deeply indicative of racial thought. Thus, in Japan, the mirror was one of the three objects of royal regalia, the other two being the sword and jewel. The tradition exists that at the foundation of the Empire, 660 B. C. the oldest royal family in existence, the sun-goddess, from whom the Imperial line descended, gave a mirror in which her face had been reflected, hence its exalted position. The first mirror made in Japan is still preserved at Ise.

With Egyptians the form of the mirror, which was generally in the shape of a solar disk like the

face of the sun, signified a connection with the sun god, Ra. They were bronze and usually solar disks, however, ovals are found and the handle makes its first appearance. The handle, shaped like a column, has the head of the goddess Hathor, with the ears of a cow, on the top of the handle. Hathor was the goddess of love and often is shown with the head of a cow, she no doubt seemed most appropriate for a lady's toilet article.

The Chinese buried mirrors in the graves and often hundreds are found in one burial mound. They, too, had a spiritual significance connected with light; perhaps it was thought a symbol of light would be useful to the "manes", or soul, in its dark home, for according to the rule of Confucius, tomb equipment should only symbolize what was used in life. The oldest known mirrors in existence are those from China (made of stone, iron and jade; as well as bronze) dating to the Chou Dynasty about twelve centuries before the birth of Christ, but the oldest specimens are bronze—for all others have perished—these the Chinese treated with mercury to give a brilliant finish, silver was also used later. Trust the Chinese to be different, therefore, we find their mirrors in a circular form with a knob-handle in the center. Circles around the knob were used to decorate the earliest. Later the "grape design" comes into vogue, repeated in endless variations, combined with sea-horses, fabulous monsters, bees and birds. The design was the direct result of contact with the west, especially Persia and Farghana. The grape design had been given to the Asiatic artists, who had never known it before, by the conquering Greeks. Much symbolism was attached to mirrors by the Chinese, such as prescribing a "powdered mirror" as a medicine because of its curative powers. Fidelity was another quality much associated with Chinese mirrors.

The oldest Greek mirrors use women's heads both on the handle, which is copied from the Egyptian, and on the backs. Mirrors were sewed on garments and used as an ornament on armour. Most common of Greek mirrors were those slightly larger

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Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employees' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Eunice M. Gilbert, Editor.



(Photographs courtesy Metropolitan Museum.)

Etruscan mirror, fourth century B. C., showing the winged lase and two satyrs. The reverse of the cover and also the incised disk were both highly polished; originally they were held together by a hinge.

than the modern hand mirror, with some even large enough to show the whole figure. Upon the backs of these, incidents in the flight of Helen of Troy, who perhaps practiced her renowned art of coquetry before some such piece of metal,* and Paris were depicted. The labors of Hercules and other mythical heroes were favorite subjects. Enclosing these in wreaths of olive leaves, the laurel, ivy or acanthus, they became truly Greek.

Etruscans and Romans copied the Greeks in their making of mirrors as in all other phases of art. To the Roman lady's dressing table, a hand mirror was an essential, with it she traced the veins with blue, according to the fashion, blackened her eye-brows and coiled her hair in graceful knots. Even in remote Britain, as indeed in every outpost of the Roman empire, ladies' looking glasses are found—what charm and terror they must have held for the Britain servants who found themselves, for the first time, face to face with their true self.

With the fall of the Roman Empire the making of mirrors did not become a lost art, for throughout the dark ages we catch a reflection here and there in a tiny pocket mirror, a small circular plaque of polished metal, of medieval life. They were carried in elaborate cases, usually of ivory elaborately carved. Ladies had tiny hand mirrors attached to their girdles or a looking glass set in a fan.

While glass mirrors were known in Rome and Egypt they were never satisfactory or in common use. Therefore metal, with its burnished surface, was used almost exclusively until 1507, when in Venice, the seat of mirror making throughout the dark ages, the secret of making large mirrors from

cylinders of blown glass was discovered by Murano and his brother. The account of the great discovery has been preserved for us:

"Ecco," says one of the hobgoblins, "We have done it! Why do you peer and peer as if bewitched, brother Domenico? It is pity enough that it is only your fool's face the silvered glass has to give back to us, as if there were in fact two such to blot the earth."

Quickly the brothers' work became sweepingly popular. The Venetian government was not slow to recognize the value of this industry and carefully guarded it from being carried by artisans to other nations. The Murano family were given exclusive rights to manufacture mirrors and the workshops were carefully watched to keep their secret from being copied. Foreign nations were eager to share in the profits of this industry, again and again sending spies to discover the art or bribe the workmen to come to their country and set up a business. Like the silk weaving, which the crafty Venetians also monopolized during the middle ages, those craftsmen who ventured to open shops in other nations would hastily be found the victim of some stiletto or more often a deadly poison and their factory razed. That would be the end, no trace of the evil-doer could be found, so skillful were these paid predecessors of modern crime. Similarly in 1664, Jean Baptiste Colbert, Louis XIV's great minister, sent to the French ambassador at Venice to arrange for a prospective mirror manufactory in France, but he too was afraid under his life to do so. However, in 1665, twenty mirror makers were in Paris—they were probably kidnapped, at least, they gave a beginning to the industry in Paris which soon

became flourishing. Wall sized mirrors now came into vogue in France, the most famous example, of course, being the Glass Gallery at Versailles, with seventeen windows balanced by corresponding arched mirrors in copper frames, which is familiar to all today as the setting for the great and grave conference ending in the Peace of Versailles.

Mirrors were more rare in England, heavy duties tending to keep them out. Mary, Queen of Scots, brought one back with her from France when she returned to Scotland in 1561. While the Lords of the Congregation probably frowned upon it as a charm of the Devil—court ladies were all the more envious of Mary, for this prized possession.

In 1615 patent rights were granted to Sir Robert Mansel for the manufacture of looking glasses in England, but it was not until fifty years later that the process was brought to any degree of perfection. It was then that the Duke of Buckingham established a plate glass factory at Lambeth, which was visited and described by Evelyn, the diarist, in 1667. The productions of this factory were the celebrated Vaux hall, or "Fox hall" plates. John Evelyn mentions that in September, 1667, he saw "looking-glasses far larger and better than any that come from Venice." This was a particularly advantageous time to introduce the manufacture of mirrors for the nation was on the rebound from the prohibitions and inhibitions of the Puritans and everyone was reviving their spirits and gladdening their eyes. Charles II, as the wisest fool in Christendom, fitted into this era of careless "eat, drink and be merry" living, perfectly. Mirrors became the favorite gifts in royal circles. The Citizens of London gave Charles II a mirror framed in silver, bearing his

monogram; it still hangs in Windsor Castle. Charles indulged his mistress, Nell Gwyn, with a room panelled with mirrors in order that she might have a good view of the smallest feet in all England.

Panels of mirrors then became the rage in court circles, copied from Chinese styles. However, the most popular Stuart mirror had a heavy molded frame and semi-circular hood. These hoods were fitted into slots in the frame. Queen Anne's reign saw the introduction of mirrors for decorative effects. The French influence was very strongly felt at this time. Tall cabinets or china cupboards are often found dating back to 1705-1720 with the door glass silvered. Mahogany, first introduced in 1720, came to be a favorite material for frames. Charges throughout the 18th century remained prohibitive to the common folk. For instance Chippendale, who devoted much time to designing frames for mirrors, charged David Garrick only £48 for twelve chairs, but charged £160 for "a fine looking-glass 91 x 57½"—without a frame.

Few mirrors found their way to America in early Colonial Days, taxes were prohibitive and the Pilgrim fathers considered mirrors an unnecessary luxury. From 1670 until the Revolutionary War, most of the looking glasses were imported from England, though a few came from France. After 1780 the American eagle became the favorite device on mirrors. France's were of solid mahogany. About 1800, circular "bull's eye" mirrors with their concave or convex glass were very popular. Most interesting, perhaps, of early American mirrors are those found in the seaport towns of Massachusetts. They are small looking glasses set in a box which legend calls "courting mirrors" the gift of a waiting man



(Photographs courtesy American Museum of Natural History)

The Chinese mirror at the left with the two swimming carp has a design originated in the Ming period, 1362-1644; at the right, a mirror of the Han period, 209 B. C.—250 A. D., when the circular design was developed.



An Egyptian mirror on the handle of which is the head of the Goddess Hathor.

to willing maid. Many of them were probably brought by sea captains from China.

Thus has history, mythology, symbolism and religion become inseparably linked with these old mirrors. The self-study offered by them led to self-knowledge and in turn self-knowledge to the self-control upon which civilization has been built.

Run of the Mine

Why Non-Union Operators Do Not Care About Unions

IF MINE labor is to retain and thereafter maintain any form of labor organization, the men whose wives fill their dinner pails in the morning preceding their day's work in and about the mines, will have to find themselves, driving the office-seek-

ing, money-grabbing pharisaical vultures that can be found in almost every local and state organization, out of the temple, creating an element of common sense and business decency.

The Mine Workers Journal, Page 7, issue of August 1, contains a report of the blackguardism and abuse extended to President John L. Lewis when he met the members of two local unions employed in the Orient Mine of the Chicago, Wilmington and Franklin Coal Company at West Frankfort, Illinois. On August 5, another meeting was held at West Frankfort to consider the orders issued by President Lewis. A blatant Red, while attempting to harangue the men to repudiate the order to return to work, had his attention called to an automobile which drove into the meeting grounds and which contained a group of Federal Immigration officers. One glimpse of the Federal officers was sufficient for the Red, who, without regard to the disposition of his automobile and family, abandoned the rostrum and climbing over the ball park fence, started across the country in high. We presume that he kept on going until he became hungry or otherwise exhausted.

One more example of official incompetence. On January 28th last, the Little Betty Mine located at Linton, Indiana, exploded, killing 29 men. The explosion happened late in the day, after 115 men had left the mine, otherwise the death loss might have been several times 29.

When the mine was reopened, the insurance company refused to accept the hazard unless electric cap lamps were installed. Immediately, opposition to the use of the lamps arose and although the company attempted an educational program through their fire bosses and monthly men, the men were called out on a strike in opposition to the safety lamp, the District Board sustaining the strikers. On August 5, the Board reversed its position ordering the men back to work.

It is just such fiascos as those referred to above that prevent men who would prefer to deal with a responsible Union from tying themselves up to an organization that lacks the moral courage to repudiate its minority office-seeking, radical membership.

More On Safety

OUR June performance was good, 9 compensable injuries with 31,792 man shifts, or one injury to each 3,532 man shifts worked. The Safety Engineer will see this article for the first time when it appears in print. He did not write it, so we have no hesitancy in congratulating, not only Mr. Murray, but all of our Superintendents, Mine Foremen and Inspectors, but most of all, the

men who "take the count" when an accident occurs.

We have remarked that ours are among the most inspected coal mines in the world. As this is written we have, on our own invitation, another U. S. Bureau of Mines man among us, called in to comment on and criticize the management, not the men. The churchmen of the old days made a practice of searching their own souls rather than the souls of their flocks, and so it was to assist in this soul searching process that we asked Mr. Scott Turner, Director, at Washington, to give us the benefit of the skill and experience of Mr. W. H. Forbes, one of the Bureau's engineers from Vincennes, Indiana.

We think we are good citizens and good workmen. With this premise granted, let us proceed to prove it. What we really need is one good year's record for our friend Dan Harrington, also of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, to circulate in his National Safety Council News Letter. Here are some of the records posted by Mr. Harrington in his August 1st letter, all coal mines:

"The Dehue Mine of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, operating at Dehue, West Virginia, completed a six months period without a lost-time accident, the mine employing an average of 306, and they worked a total of 225,306 man hours."

"The Nellis, West Virginia, Mine of the American Rolling Mill Company had seven no-accident months in the year 1930 and operated from July 22, 1930, to January 19, 1931, or 180 consecutive days without a single lost-time injury. This mine employs approximately 300 men and its annual production is about 300,000 tons."

"The Beech Bottom Mine of the Windsor Power House Coal Company, operating at Power, West Virginia, employing a working force of about 450, worked from December 4, 1930, to June 3, 1931, (and so far as known this good work is still 'going') with but one minor lost-time accident, and in the above period mined over 274,000 tons of coal. This mine did not have a lost-time accident during January, February, April and May, 1931."

"The Empire Alabama Mine of the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation at Empire, Alabama, has approximately 135 negro workers, as well as a number of whites. The approximately 135 negro employees, up to June 1, had worked but a few days less than 18 months without the occurrence of a single lost-time accident."

"The No. 2 Mine of the Utah Fuel Company at Castle Gate, Utah, with its numerous hazards due to high coal (up to 25 feet), pitch of about 10 per cent, very heavy cover, very dangerous dust, occurrence of methane and other explosive gases, worked for a 74-day

period up to May 19, 1931, without a lost-time accident. No. 3 Mine, also operated by this company at Castle Gate, Utah, and employing about 30 men in a coal bed about six feet thick, has operated without a lost-time accident for 200 days. In a recent 30-day period the Utah Fuel Company operated all of its properties in Utah and Colorado with but one lost-time accident, that being an eye injury on a tippie with resultant loss of about six days' time."

Life is one continuous game, if our years are shortened we have lost. If we play the game well, we can at least be called "good sportsmen." Are we willing to confess that the men at Dehue, Nellis, Power, Empire and near-by Castle Gate, many of whom work for low wages and, like ourselves, are of mixed nationalities, are a better lot, playing a better game than we are capable of? If every man will root for his section as the High School boys and girls root for their school teams, we will be able to improve on our June record.

P. S. The two autos will have all the 1932 gadgets, and in addition the name of the winner and what the car stands for will be shown thereon in appropriate form.

Increase In Tax Levy

THE Wyoming state tax levy as recently announced establishes a rate for state taxation for 1931 of 5.0638 mills, an increase of 1.4755 mills, or 41 per cent, over the 1930 levy. Two levies were made this year, one for 4 mills, the constitutional limitation for state tax purposes; the second levy of 1.0638 mills, made to secure funds for charitable and educational purposes. The state revenues to be collected will total \$1,790,343. In addition to the above, taxpayers must meet increased levies from counties and municipalities. Loss of oil revenues is a factor in the Wyoming tax situation.

Neither a state, county nor city can be run without revenues, but the fact remains that the whole nation is running amuck on the taxation question, many people seemingly obsessed with the idea that any governmental expenditure can be taken care of through taxation, every theory of business management and good judgment thrown into the discard.

We predict that thousands of small business men and sheep and cattle men, will find the payment of 1931 taxes a real problem, and when unnecessary sums are taken out of a business, whether it be ranching, farming, merchandising or industrial, there is just that much less to be spent for maintenance, salaries, and the proper expansion of a growing business. The taxation spendthrifts are subjecting the popular government to a severe test.

When the Miners Believed in Fairies

THE miner, whether metal or coal, was in the old days, saturated with superstition. One of the many curious beliefs which existed in the metal mines of Europe was, that demons, gnomes or fairies, infested many of the mines. Mr. Herbert Hoover who with the assistance of Mrs. Hoover translated "De re Metallica", written by Georgius Agricola and first published in the Latin language in 1556, makes the statement that "the presence of demons or gnomes in the mines (of Germany) was so general a belief that Agricola fully accepted it." Mr. Hoover further quoted from a work, "De Animalibus Subterraneis", published by Agricola in 1548, the following reference to gnomes:

"Then there are the gentle kind which the Germans as well as the Greeks call Cobalos, because they mimic men. They appear to laugh with glee and pretend to do much, but really do nothing. They are called little miners, because of their dwarfish stature which is about two feet. They are venerable looking and are clothed like miners in a filleted garment with a leather apron about their loins. This kind does not often trouble the miners, but they idle about in the shafts and tunnels and really do nothing, although they pretend to be busy in all kinds of labour, sometimes digging ore, and sometimes putting into buckets that which has been dug. Sometimes they throw pebbles at the workmen but they rarely injure them, unless the workmen first injure or curse them. They are not very dissimilar to Goblins, which occasionally appear to men as they go to and from their day's work, or when they attend their cattle."

The belief in gnomes crossed the North Sea and the English Channel; the British gnome was however looked upon by the miners of England, Scotland and Wales, as a very gentle, helpful creature, who while given at times to mischievous tricks was, generally speaking of assistance to the worker filling his empty trams during the still hours of the night and otherwise doing many good turns. Mr. Thomas Pennant, a British traveler and writer, who toured the coal mining district of Scotland in 1772, while within a mine, asked a miner what he knew about the mine fairies. The worker answered saying; "That he really had never met with any; but that his grandfather had found the little implements and tools belonging to the diminutive race of subterranean spirits."

The belief in demons, gnomes and fairies, goes back many centuries. Such was common in olden times in every country and among every people. Mr. Hoover in his translation mentions the fact that "knockers" as they are called by the miners of Cornwall are yet looked upon as an accepted fact. The work of mining was carried on in the old days in almost total darkness, and with mysterious noises occasioned by the settlement of the heavy overburden lying above the ore body or the coal, con-

tinuously in the workers' ears, it can easily be understood how the men were ready to accept any theory relative to the noises that were heard underground.

Death of Noah Young

MR. NOAH YOUNG, former Coal Mine Inspector of District No. 2, northern Wyoming, died at Culver City, California, on July 23rd last, the remains interred at Culver City, July 26th.

Mr. Young, who was 76 years of age at the time of his death, enjoyed a rather colorful career. As a young man he came to Wyoming in the early 70's, serving as an Indian scout, an occupation that brought him into contact with "Buffalo Bill" Cody and other prominent western characters.

After the Indian troubles subsided, Mr. Young engaged in gold mining and ranching, settling at Glenrock, Wyoming, thereafter accepting the District State Mine Inspectorship. Mr. Young was delegated by Governor Bryant B. Brooks to make an investigation of the explosion which occurred at Hanna Mine No. 1 on March 28, 1903, which cost the lives of fifty-nine men.

Reading over Mr. Young's report of the causes that led up to this appalling tragedy which followed the even more serious one of June 30, 1903, one cannot be other than impressed with his plea for "flameless" explosives instead of black powder, for the better ventilation of the mines, and the continuous use of the anemometer which apparently was not in vogue in that day.

Since Mr. Young's day, permissible explosives have completely succeeded black powder, and with this change has come permissible lights, rock dust, water for sprinkling, and the elimination of matches and tobacco within the mines. Our ventilation machinery and inspection has been raised to a high standard but now, as in the past, eternal vigilance is the price of mine safety.

Ten Minute Talks With Workers

This is the ninth of the series of Ten Minute Talks With Workers, which is reproduced with permission of the "Times", London, England.

THE COST OF AN ARTICLE*

"THE second thing I would fain have had," says Robinson Crusoe, "was a tobacco-pipe; but it was impossible for me to make one; however, I found a contrivance for that, too, at last." And after three or four years had elapsed he writes again: "But I think I was never more vain of my own performance, or more joyful for anything I

*Reprinted from "The Times" (London) Trade and Engineering Supplement. Copyrighted in the U. S. A. by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Garden City, N. Y.

found out, than for my being able to make a tobacco-pipe. And though it was a very ugly, clumsy thing when it was done, and only burnt red like other earthenware, yet as it was hard and firm, and would draw the smoke, I was exceedingly comforted with it."

There are few better text-books of elementary political economy than "Robinson Crusoe", though it is now the fashion to smile when one refers to it, since Robinsonian economics, as they are called, look very unlearned beside the geometrical diagrams and slabs of calculus which are now so much in vogue. But Defoe was a sun-clear thinker as well as a delightful romancer, and his account of the efforts of his shipwrecked hero to satisfy his needs is as sound as it is effective. Anyhow, in trying to find out what is meant by the cost of an article we cannot do better than start by asking what Robinson Crusoe's tobacco pipe cost him. And, as he was alone, and there were no complications due to social growths, the answer leaps out from Defoe's vivid pages. And it is this: The cost of Crusoe's pipe was the effort of making it, and his joy over his first smoke shows that he felt he had got a bargain.

To begin with, as you will observe, we are keeping clear of the wire entanglements of money. Just as we thought of capital as things, so we are now to think of cost as efforts. You go down to breakfast and pick up the loaf on the table. All efforts that went to the making of his pipe Crusoe himself exerted. Of the long chain of connected efforts, ending with that of the baker's boy who brought the loaf to your door, you have exerted none. The price of the loaf is the money you paid for it. The cost of the loaf is the sum of the efforts that have gone to the making of it. The connection between the two things, price and cost, is this: You do not want a single link in the chain of costs that need not be there, where you have got to make it worth the while of every man who contributes a link to go on with the job. In short, you do not want to come down to breakfast tomorrow and find no loaf.

THE WEALTH-CREATING POWERS

Now this is where some people try to make difficulties that do not exist for intelligent people. They see the effort of the man who sows the corn, of the man who reaps it, of the sailor or the railroad engineer who transports it, of the miller who grinds it, of the baker who bakes it, of the boy who delivers it. All these efforts, they agree, form part of the real cost of the loaf, and must be duly compensated in the cash paid by the eater of the loaf. The loaf-creating powers of labour are admitted by all.

But the corn was ground in a mill, and a mill

is capital, belonging to a capitalist. What effort does he put forth entitling him to compensation? His legal right is, of course, obvious, but what is his economic right? The loaf-creating powers of the capitalist mill-owner are denied by many. He is pictured for the sake of effect as an idle loungeur, waxing fat on the exaction of "tolls" to which he has no economic right, and to which a wiser form of society would deny him a legal right.

Now if it were an easy thing to create capital, there might be something in this argument. Capital we must have. Our very existence depends on a full and continuous supply of it. The men who create capital increase production, sometimes increase it a hundredfold, as we saw in the case of the American barley crop. The wealth-creating powers of capital are no less marked than those of labour. So on that account only the owner of capital is economically entitled to a share of the product.

The older economists told us that the share of capital was the reward of "abstinence", and there is much truth in this, for the origin of new capital is always unspent income, and saving involves the deliberate foregoing of present satisfactions. But, as a matter of fact, much capital is contributed by men who, on account of their large incomes, cannot rationally be said to abstain from the enjoyment of any present satisfactions. And the economic justification of their share of the product of industry lies in the wealth-creating power of the capital they own. These men, moreover, are usually distinguished by business capacity of the highest order, which society, in its own interests, must command, and must therefore, pay for.

The cost of an article is, therefore, the sum of wealth-creating efforts that have gone to its production. These efforts are contributed under modern conditions by two sources—labour of hand or brain, and capital. To both sources compensation is economically due, and is forthcoming out of price.

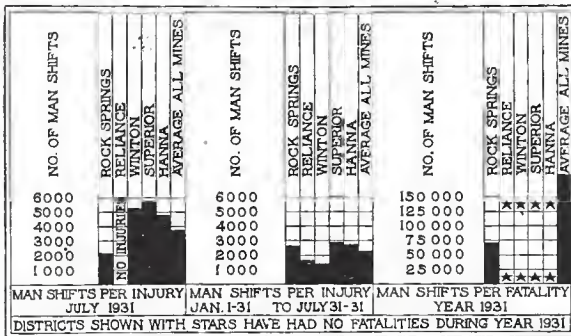
Beg Your Pardon

Two errors occurred in the July issue of our magazine which we wish to correct. In mentioning the band directors on page 321, we failed to include Mr. I. Sherratt, who, we are sure all who had the opportunity of hearing the Hanna Band, will agree, deserves much praise for the excellent work he has done with that organization.

The title of the picture on page 320 should read "Slovakian-American Folk Dancers" instead of "Austrian-American Folk Dancers". We hope you will accept our apologies for these oversights.

Make It Safe

July Accident Graph



JULY's accident record shows that we have 8 compensable accidents with 29,952 manshifts worked or 3,744 manshifts per accident. Two of these accidents were of a serious nature, namely, the injuries that were received by Archie Auld and Mike Babich. While the six others were not serious, they have caused the injured men severe pain and a loss of time and money.

We are making some progress but it is somewhat slow. July's accident record is even better than June's which had been the best month of the previous 5 months. There was an increase of 6 per cent in manshifts per injury over the June accident record.

Last month four of the mines had no compensable injuries. July, we have six mines reporting no compensable injuries. They are, namely, Reliance, Winton No. 3, Superior "B", Superior "C", Hanna No. 2 and Hanna No. 6.

Superior "B" Mine and Winton No. 3 Mine have gone three consecutive months without a compensable injury. However, "B" Mine's safety record is by far the best with only 3 compensable injuries for 7 months operation. Hats off to "B" Mine, both men and mine officials. "B" Mine is setting the pace and will be hard to catch.

The question might be asked why do some mines have a better safety record than others. As a rule you will find that the workmen THINK as they work, protect themselves from injury and obey the Safety Rules which are made for their benefit.

Accidents in our mines will decrease when more men think about *Safety* and this decrease will continue if *Every* official and worker will do their part in the future.

The Superintendents, Mine Foremen and Safety Inspectors have the responsibility of enforcing the Safety Rules and doing everything in their power to make the mine safe but they cannot be everywhere at one time.

It therefore remains for the man at the face to watch the conditions in his working place or places and the same precaution applies to the motorman, roperider, driver, timberman, tracklayer and load-erhead man, as well as every individual working in or around the mines. Let all of us keep an open mind and let Safety walk in. We, as workmen, have said a lot about Safety, but we have done very little about it. The records prove this.

The Union Pacific Coal Company has spent a lot of money to make their mines safe to work in, have given every incentive to workmen to work safely. It now remains for all of us to do our bit.—UNIT-ED WE STAND—LET'S HAVE A BETTER SAFETY RECORD.

BY MINES

Place	Man-shifts	Injuries	Man-shifts Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4...	3,910	1	3,910
Rock Springs No. 8...	4,642	3	1,547
Rock Springs Outside	2,356	1	2,356
Reliance No. 1....	2,374	0	0
Reliance Outside ...	827	0	0
Winton No. 1.....	1,821	1	1,821
Winton No. 3.....	2,236	0	0
Winton Outside	1,210	0	0
Superior "B"	1,471	0	0
Superior "C"	1,196	0	0
Superior "D"	31	0	0
Superior "E"	1,699	1	1,699
Superior Outside ...	1,393	0	0
Hanna No. 2.....	699	0	0
Hanna No. 4.....	2,009	1	2,009
Hanna No. 6.....	159	0	0
Hanna Outside	1,919	0	0

BY DISTRICTS

Rock Springs	10,908	5	2,181
Reliance	3,201	0	0
Winton	5,267	1	5,267
Superior	5,790	1	5,790
Hanna	4,786	1	4,786

All Districts 29,952 8 3,744

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31, 1931

Rock Springs	70,853	26	2,648
Reliance	25,006	15	1,667
Winton	34,662	24	1,444
Superior	58,577	21	2,789
Hanna	35,452	13	2,727

All Districts 224,550 99 2,268

About Goggles

WHICH is the better, to have two good eyes and protect them by wearing your goggles or to have an injury to your eye that causes you pain, suffering and a loss of time and money?

This was the question asked Anton Chesnjevar, Faceman, Superior "B" Mine when he reported to the General Office after having an eye injury last week.

Luckily the piece of coal that struck Anton in the eye did not impair his eye sight but it caused him to lose 5 days working time at \$7.50 per day, which amounts to \$37.50 besides having to go through all of the pain and suffering that an eye injury causes. Anton had been given a pair of goggles and instructed by his Foreman to wear them, but like several others instead of wearing them over his eyes while picking at the face, he wore them around his neck.

Wearing goggles on your cap or around your neck will not protect your eyes from flying particles of coal. John Leesco of Superior will always remember this because John has only one eye today which was the result of not wearing goggles. A piece of coal struck John in the eye, infection developed and one of his eyes had to be removed.

Anton was more fortunate as infection had not developed, but it certainly caused him a lot of inconvenience in having to see the doctors and eye specialists.



Again I ask all of you, which is the best—unimpaired eye-sight and the wearing of goggles to protect them or loss of eye-sight, either total or partial, with all of its pain, suffering and loss of time and money?

**BE WISE AND SAVE BOTH OF YOUR EYES—
WEAR GOGGLES**

July Injuries

KEEP YOUR NAME OFF THIS LIST

PETE SWIZIK—*Loader—Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine.* Contusion and laceration of right hand. Was injured while lowering a car that was attached to a rope. The rope was not taut and when he removed the block the car jerked and derailed catching his hand between the car and a prop. This injury has caused Pete to be off for 22 days and a loss of 10 days work. He also disobeyed the Mine Foreman's order when he failed to remove the props that were too close to the track.

JOE KORMUS—*Tippleman—Rock Springs, No. 4 Outside.* Contused back. Joe was injured while pulling on a rope to release the brake on the railroad car retarder. The brake rope broke causing him to strike his back against the side of the railroad car. This accident caused Joe a loss of 12 days, 3 of them being work days. This accident was caused by faulty equipment. The management is at fault by not inspecting the equipment and repairing it when repairs are needed.

MIKE MAROVICH—*Loaderhead Man, Eickhoff Conveyor—Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine.* Contusion and laceration of finger, right hand. While removing a piece of coal from under a roller wheel of the pan line he caught his hand between the wheel and piece of coal. This accident was caused by carelessness and thoughtlessness on the part of the injured. Mike could have stopped the drive unit until the coal had been removed.

ANDREW PETERNELL, SR.—*Faceman—Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine.* Bruised and contused foot. While loading coal on a conveyor a piece of rock fell on the conveyor, sliding off and striking his foot. This injury has caused Andrew to lose 15 days time and 6 days of working time. Every man working underground should be continually inspecting the roof in his working place and bar down or set timber under loose top.

THOMAS PUCHOSKI—*Conveyor Man—Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine.* Fracture of left collar bone. While blocking a car that was being pulled to the face by means of a rope, sheave and motor, the car was derailed and he was squeezed between a prop and the car. Tom will lose from
(Please turn to page 406.)

Annual Garden Awards Made

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."—KEATS.

THE annual judging for the garden contest throughout the Union Pacific mining towns was held August 5. Despite the late spring, heat and wind, the gardens and lawns were unusually beautiful. Much has been done during the past years toward making the gardens and lawns attractive settings for the homes and each year finds the rewards for these efforts more and more evident. The different varieties found in some gardens number as high as fifty with perennials being increased each year. The true reward of a garden is, of course, the charm that enchants the yard into an outdoor living room and a place in which to enjoy life. Gardens have induced romance, changed history, inspired poems; but of much more worth, they have brought happiness to homes in their added touch of beauty.

It is to be regretted that we have not space to mention all the deserving gardens, but the accompanying pictures of the prize winners will give our readers an idea of the wonderful achievement of our gardeners and something of the task confronting the judges.

Following is a list of the prize winners in the various towns:

RELIANCE

Reliance boasts beautiful gardens this year, as in previous years. The first prize again went to Mr. Horace Ainscough, who won first last year. While the Ainscoughs have only had a garden three years it is a model with its gay flowers, hedging, red pebbled paths and multi-colored varieties neatly arranged in beds. They have enlarged their garden this year and next year expect to add a rockery and pool.

Mr. William Stark is also becoming an annual prize winner, having won third last year. His yard, including both flowers, vegetables, lawn and trellised vines, is beautifully kept and arranged.

So keen was the competition in Reliance that the judges were unable to make a decision for third; therefore, both Mr. John Porenta and Mr. Joe Kovach were awarded third place. Each has had a garden for many years and the trees are a particular attraction, showing years of work. Flowers and vegetables are equally demonstrative of work and care. Mr. Kovach, who has been with the Company twenty-six years, is an Old Timer in service as well as gardening.

WINTON

Winton yearly has more gardens. The progress is slow and the effort great, but the Winton folk just aren't the kind to give up a task once they have begun. Mr. Harry T. Lunn this year won first, having tied for first last year. Mr. Lunn's garden, hanging on the hillside is carefully flagged with rocks, here he grows vegetables, reminiscent of more favorable circumstances in England, as well as flowers and vines. Persistence has been the secret of Mr. Lunn's yearly success.

Mr. Mike Bosovich placed second in the garden contest. He has much skill in growing vegetables, including the tallest corn we've seen in Wyoming. Mr. Bosovich finds his garden a profitable as well as a most pleasant pastime.

Rock ledges have not been a hindrance to Mr. George Phillips, winner of third place, instead he has made terraces which, covered with green lawn, might easily be the work of a professional landscaper. Flowers, hedges, stone walks and vines



(1) Andrew Boyok, Superior, first.

(2) Dan Hendrich, Superior, second.

(3) Jacob Bergant, Superior, third.



(1) Pete Glovata, Rock Springs, first.
 (2) A. M. Willson, Rock Springs, second.
 (3) Frank Golob, Rock Springs, third.

(4) Horace Ainscough, Reliance, first.
 (5) William Stark, Reliance, second.
 (6) John Porenta, Reliance, third.

(7) Joe Kovach, Reliance, third.

covering the house lend a rustic beauty to his place, scarcely to be expected in a land of sand and sage.

ROCK SPRINGS

A visit to the Pete Glovata home, winner of first place in Rock Springs, proves that California

is not the only garden spot of the world. There we saw a lemon colored dahlia six inches in diameter—a rare specimen in any clime. Luxuriant vegetables and spacious lawn, as well as garden flowers, make their lawn a real joy.

Mr. A. M. Willson is a pioneer among Rock

Springs' gardeners. Starting a garden years ago, when each blade of grass had to be carefully nursed to withstand sand and wind, Mr. and Mrs. Willson have achieved beautiful grounds for their home. Lawn, hedges, trees and vines form a fitting background for innumerable varieties of annuals and perennials collected with special attention to color combination and choiceness of variety.

The third prize was awarded to Mr. Frank Golob who is also seasonally a prize taker. Mr. Golob is a member of the Old Timers Association and has been gardening in Rock Springs many years. His lawn and garden show much art and skill, the result of the many hours he devotes to its care.

SUPERIOR

Superior has superior hazards for gardeners; nevertheless, it is likewise the scene of superior efforts. "Patience and perseverance conquereth all things," runs the proverb and we have more than proof of this truth among the gardens of Superior. Yet the garden of Mr. Andrew Boyok, first prize winner, would be model in almost any locality. Flowers in profusion are an attractive addition to the many vegetables in neat rows.

Mr. Dan Hendrich, who won second, is quite a new gardener, this being his first attempt, in Superior, however, his results this year show that

much can be expected from him next year. Mr. Hendrich has had wonderful success with his flowers, particularly sweet peas. The coming year he intends to enlarge his grounds and add more lawn.

Mr. Jacob Bergant came from Cumberland where beautiful gardens were common. Consequently, he has tried a garden in Superior with much success, although he thinks they can do better another year.

HANNA

Hanna takes pride both in its beautiful lawns and many trees, therefore decisions were not easily reached by the judges. First prize was given to Mr. O. C. Buehler whose garden is very attractive.

Mr. Evan Jones won second this year, having won first last year. He takes great pride in his lawn and always has many flowers.

Mr. James Attride placed third. Mr. Attride is now confined to his bed, but when well has always taken great pride in his beautiful yard. He is an Old Timer, as Mr. Buehler and Mr. Jones also are, having entered service in Army in 1890. We hope Mr. Attride will be able to tend another prize garden next year.

In all the mention of prize winners nothing has been said of the fact that the wives undoubtedly deserve much of the credit. for, in many instances, their careful and faithful attention has brought the gardens to their present stage.



(1) Harry T. Lunn, Winton, first.

(2) Mike Bosovich, Winton, second.

(3) George Phillips, Winton, third.



(1) O. C. Buehler, Hanna, first.

(2) Evan Jones, Hanna, second.

(3) James Attryde, Hanna, third.

My Old Kentucky Home

The sun shines bright
In the old Kentucky home.

'Tis summer, the darkies are gay;
The corn top's ripe

And the meadow's in the bloom,

While the birds make music all the day;

The young folks roll

On the little cabin floor

All merry, all happy and bright;

By'n by hard times

Comes a-knocking at the door,

Then, my old Kentucky home, good night!

Weep no more, my lady,

O! weep no more today!

We will sing one song

For the old Kentucky home,

For the old Kentucky home, far away.

While Kentucky cannot claim the author, Stephen C. Foster, who was a Pittsburgher, as a son, it at least has the honor of having inspired the song. The tradition is that this is one of the songs for which the words and melody came to Foster one summer while he and his sister were guests of a relative, Judge John Rowan, on his plantation near Bardstown, Kentucky. One description of the song's birth is to this effect: Upon rising one morning, Foster was greeted by the song of a

mocking bird and the call of a thrush in a nearby wood. In the sunny fields the negro slaves at their daily tasks could be seen, while the children were at play near by. The scene was set in poetry within a few minutes and the melody shaped itself to the words soon after. Then Mr. Foster handed a copy of the song to his sister, who was the first to sing it. Thus was this immortal song created in a few minutes.

Pictures of the Rowan home show a Colonial mansion surrounded by big trees. About the old trees there were formerly circular benches. From them one could look out through the clustering slave cabins along the plantation streets and see the fields in the distance where the "corn top" was ripe and waving in the breeze. To the left is the burying ground of the Rowan family, where under a modest monument lies the body of John Rowan, Foster's cousin, United States Senator, Supreme Court Judge and Commissioner to define the Mexican boundary at the time of his death in 1843.

Because of this song, Kentucky has considered Foster as an honored son by adoption. The Rowan estate has since been transferred into a state park, where the ninety-seventh anniversary of Foster's birth was celebrated July 4, 1923, with a special delegation from Foster's birthplace, Pittsburgh.

Engineering Department

The Development of Our Great Railway Systems^x

By C. E. SWANN

In four parts.

PART II

THE surprising fact in connection with the extremely rapid railway construction era previously described was the ability of commerce and general business to absorb the enormous increase in agricultural and industrial products thrown on the market.

Early in 1868 the Union Pacific Railway was extended through what is now Rock Springs, Wyoming, and on May 10, 1869, the last spike was driven which fastened to the ties the last rail necessary to complete the railway connection between the Pacific Coast and Atlantic Seaboard, thereby cementing together the great empire which is now the United States. Now the rich fruit country west of the Rockies was thrown open to the east and to Europe. The political significance of this achievement was no less important than its economic aspect, for without railway connection and the tremendous commerce which was to develop between East and West it is highly improbable that the United States would have remained united under one Federal Union. A broad wilderness would have separated the two coast regions and divided their political interests, each naturally following its own course. Without railway communication so broad an area under the jurisdiction of one government would be inconceivable on a democratic basis.

Until 1890 the building of railways in the United States developed at a rate much faster than the rate of increase of the population. The building was being done on the prospects for the future. Then gradually, there came a slowing down. Railway construction in the United States from a few miles in 1830 increased rapidly until 1918 when over 250,000 miles had been built, but since then there has been a decrease rather than an increase, construction practically having come to a standstill since the World War with Germany.

The railways as an industry employing labor—counting those employed in the direct operation of the railroads, plus the many thousands of additional men engaged in the building of railway cars and equipment—constitute one of the major employing agencies in the United States, while the investments in railroads runs into billions of dollars and forms an important part of the financial structure of the United States. Millions of dollars

of the Life Insurance Companies' funds have been invested in railroad securities where maintaining the stability of these investments is of prime importance to their policy holders.

During the past forty years the passenger traffic, or the use made of the railways by the people for purposes of travel has increased three times faster than the population, and while the population doubled freight traffic increased twelvefold. During the past eighteen years, while population has increased a little over a third, freight traffic has increased by 180 per cent.

In 1916 and 1917 there came a crisis in the railway industry which has usually been associated with the war as a cause, a fact which is only indirectly true. Early in the seventies the constant friction between the farmers of the Middle West and the railways over freight rates has led, largely because of the agitation of the Patrons of Husbandry and similar farmers' organizations, to the institution of Federal regulation through the Interstate Commerce Commission. Thus the power of the Federal Government became the chief factor in the fixing of freight rates. Until several years ago this system worked with fair satisfaction to all parties concerned. But then came the gradual rise in the prices of all products of industry, and, so far as the railways were concerned, the prices of steel rails and other metals and the raw materials needed for the manufacture of railway equipment also rose. Finally the demands of the powerfully organized railway employees caused a rise in the cost of labor. Unable to meet these rising costs with a proportionate increase in rates, to which the regulating bodies would not consent for fear of popular disapproval, the railway managements gradually found themselves facing a deficit in the financial administration of their lines.

The crisis came in 1917 with the outbreak of the war with Germany, when many of the railways of the country were on the verge of bankruptcy. To avert the threatened financial crisis in the railway industry, President Wilson, on December 26, 1917, issued a proclamation instituting government administration of the railways of the country and suspending private management. The administration of all railways was immediately placed under a Director General of Railways, who had not only the power to control, but actually to manage them and to appoint or dismiss such heads as he might choose. Other contributing reasons there were, too, for this act; the need of pooling all the transportation resources and equipment of the nation for war purposes, which were for the time being paramount.

^xFrom Collier Publications.

By an Act of Congress, which became law on March 21, 1918, the proclamation of the President was approved and Federal administration of railways was fixed for the duration of the war and for twenty-one months after, though the President retained the power to return the roads to private management any time after the close of hostilities, should he see fit. By this Act the private owners were to be allowed remuneration equal to the average earnings of the different roads during the three years preceding the taking over of the administration by the Government. A special Court of Claims was granted jurisdiction over any claims that might be made by railway owners under this guarantee, but in most cases special contracts were made with the individual railway companies, whereby these claims were adjusted.

Under Government administration, railway rates, both passenger and freight, were substantially increased, yet on August 1, 1919, Director General Hines reported a deficit in the revenues of the railways under his control amounting to \$296,000,000 for the first six months of the year.

On December 24, 1919, President Wilson signed a decree returning the railways to private administration, to take effect on March 1, 1920. Since then numerous hearings have been held regarding the financial condition of the railways of the country, with the result that a demand has been formulated by the various owners for heavy financial aid to be granted by the Government for the purpose of restoring the roads and their equipment to their former degree of efficiency; much deteriorated since the early days of the war.

During the reconstruction period, immediately following the World War, business conditions were abnormally high, allowing the railways to partially earn back part of their previous losses and to greatly improve their physical properties, but, with the coming of the present world-wide depression, the keen competition furnished by the Panama Canal and other waterways, combined with the general development of good roads over the country, allowing the auto and the truck to compete successfully with the railways in both passenger and freight service, the immediate financial outlook for the railways is anything but bright. All will admit the railways are the backbone of the nation and some way must be found to keep up the present high standard of railway efficiency, so that the future prosperity of the country may be assured.

(To be continued.)

Insulating Oil

By D. C. McKEEHAN

A LARGE part of the apparatus comprising the equipment of electric power transmitting systems depends, for its safe and successful operation, on an insulating oil. This fact continues to grow in importance from year to year as the size of the units in which it is used increases, the operating

voltages become higher, and the conditions more severe.

Not only must this oil be of such consistency that it will circulate freely and so carry heat from the sources where it is generated to external cooling surfaces, but it must be free from any impurities which would injure the insulation or active material of which the apparatus is built; and above all, it must withstand voltage stresses without interruption, year in and year out. Failure to meet these conditions, sooner or later, means failure of the apparatus with which it is used.

The oils now most commonly used for insulating purposes are obtained from crude petroleum by "fractional" distillation, this being entirely distinct from the method known as "cracking" distillation, used for obtaining the greatest yield for burning or fuel oils.

When free from moisture a good insulating oil should withstand a stress of 40,000 to 50,000 volts between one half inch discs placed two-tenths of an inch apart and which has been adopted as the standard, however, the disruptive strength of oil depends to a large extent on the shape of the terminals between which it is tested. With equal spacing the voltage necessary to break down the oil between two spheres is less than between two discs and that required to disrupt the oil between two needle points is less than between two spheres.

The reason for this is that the needle points allow a greater concentration of electric stress at one or both terminals.

The insulating qualities of oil do not vary greatly with moderate changes of temperature. Oil which tested 50,000 volts at 140 degrees withstood 45,000 volts at 68 degrees. Below the freezing point the strength of the oil increased to 75,000 volts.

Oil, as far as electric strength is concerned is extremely sensitive to moisture, even the slightest amount is detrimental. It is therefore, of the greatest importance not only to remove every trace before putting the oil into service, but also to maintain this condition of dryness under continued operation.

It is often difficult to determine how moisture can be taken up by oil contained in apparatus having fairly tight covers, yet this frequently happens, nevertheless. Some of the moisture may settle to the bottom, where it can be gotten rid of by simply drawing off a limited quantity of oil. A certain percentage, on the other hand, will be retained and kept in circulation. The percentage which may be safely allowed naturally depends to some extent on the voltage of the apparatus, but that this amount must be extremely small cannot be over-estimated. The apparatus into which it is to be placed, including the interior surface of the tanks, should be thoroughly dried, and not only should the oil be tested for electric strength before it is put into service, but at stated periods thereafter, as well. Oil found below the desired value should be dried or replaced with new.

As to the various methods of detecting moisture in oil the simplest is to hold a piece of cold plate glass or porcelain over a sample of the oil which has been heated to the boiling point of water. Any moisture driven off will be condensed on the plate.

When oil contains a large quantity of water it may be gotten rid of almost entirely by allowing it to stand for some time undisturbed. The water as well as some of the impurities gradually settle to the bottom, leaving a dry oil to be drawn off from the top. The process usually requires a number of days, and herein lies the greatest difficulty in its use.

It has been known for some time that ordinary blotting or filter paper, such as is used in chemical laboratories will allow oil to pass slowly through it, but will not allow water to pass. This principle has recently been employed on a larger scale in what is known as an oil drier and purifier. This piece of apparatus consists of a press for holding the paper, a pressure pump and an operating motor, together with necessary piping, valves, gauges, etc.

The most important part of the outfit is made up of a number of alternate grids, and chambers arranged in such a way that square sheets of blotting paper, which have been previously rendered absolutely dry by heating, may be placed between them and the entire device bolted together. By means of suitable channels the oil from the pressure pump is led into the chambers, forced through the blotting paper and finally discharged into the receiving tank. The blotting paper allows the oil to pass, but retains all moisture and impurities thus raising the strength to values as high as 60,000 to 70,000 volts. (measured between $\frac{1}{2}$ in. discs. placed $\frac{2}{10}$ in. apart.)

Mr. Pryde Talks on Trip Abroad at Dinner

"THOROUGHLY enjoyable" was the expression of the guests departing from the dinner and reception tendered Mr. Geo. B. Pryde at the Union Pacific Club House, on the evening of Friday, August 14. Mr. Pryde had returned a few days previously from a visit to his old home in Scotland, and to other European points, and after the dinner was ended he was prevailed upon to relate his experiences during the trip.

Mr. Pryde had taken moving pictures of many of the places visited and for more than an hour he held the attention of the audience while he vividly described in words and pictures, many of the scenes and points of interest. Beginning with our own beautiful Washington, pictures were shown of Washington's Monument, Mount Vernon, the Potomac River, Arlington Cemetery, the great War Memorial, General Lee's home and other historical points. Then scenes aboard ship (the "Caledonian", of course) on which the voyage across was made; a remarkably clear picture of a ship passing in

mid-ocean, a glimpse of Ireland, and of the landing in England. The sights of "London town" were shown and described; the Parliament Buildings, the Thames Bridge, Windsor Castle and many others.

Then to Scotland and—"home". It was our pleasure to see pictured his aged father and his many relatives, who had gathered at Mr. Pryde's old home to welcome him. In our minds we went with him on a trip through Scotland, saw her

"Lakes, forests, cities, plains extending wide,
The pomp of kings, the shepherd's humbler pride,"

Glasgow, Edinburgh; through castles, cathedrals and churches, some now in ruins, but "upon whose gray and russet walls, lovely arched casements, round which the sheeted ivy droops, and through which the winds of heaven sing a perpetual requiem, we still look with awe and reverence".

So many pictures were presented that we found ourselves trying to recall more than half forgotten geography and history lessons, and words of the poet who wrote

"From Sterling Castle we had seen
The mazy Forth unravelled,
Had trod the banks of Clyde and Tay,
And with the Tweed had travelled;
And, when we came to Clovenford,
Then said my 'winsome Marrow',
'Whate'er betide, we'll turn aside,
And see the Braes of Yarrow'."

If Mr. Pryde did not see the "Braes of Yarrow" he seems to have seen every other place of interest, including, we suspect, Gretna Green, inasmuch as he informed us at the outset that his trip abroad was his second honeymoon.

His journey took him to Paris and other cities in France also, and to some of the battlefields of the World War.

The story of his travels and of the conditions in Europe as he saw them was so very interesting, that we trust Mr. Pryde will repeat it, either in person, or through the pages of the *Employees' Magazine*.

Home

A white road winding a green land through—
Here a scent o' primrose, there a stretch of blue,
A gold gorse burning on a tall hillcrest:
These will I be seeking when I turn me West.

A gray mist lifting at a pale dawn's break,
A low wind crooning round a reed-rimmed lake,
A sea gull crying o'er the ocean's breast:
These will I be finding when I turn me West.

A brown thrush singing on a wild rose spray,
A daft stream dancing down a wind-swept brae,
A blackbird calling through an autumn gloam;
These will I be hearing when I turn me home.

—LIAM P. CLANCY in the *Spectator*, London.

Rock Springs Municipal Park

A VISIT to the Rock Springs City Park convinces one that the indomitable desire to produce beauty in places where there is but waste, will bring forth its good works whatever the obstacles. Four years ago the three acres which now compose the park were a most uninviting looking space along the banks of a former creek bed. Deeded to the city by The Union Pacific Coal Company, Mayor P. C. Bunning conceived the idea of forming a park in this space, and, with the support of a few other civic minded citizens, began to carry his plans into execution amidst the skepticism of others. Mr. Anton Justin, who has been in charge of the park from the first, has spared neither pains nor patience during four years to make the enterprise a success.

Today we see a park in a circular form nicely fenced, with wide walks leading from the outer entrances to the center, where a monument dedicated by the Archie Hay Post of the American Legion to their fellow veterans who failed to return, stands. Flowers in variety nod to each other across the paths, gracefully arranged in color and pattern. Oriental poppies running from flesh-pink to deep rose, shake their shining petals; wide spreading clumps of pansies, and graceful roses as well as many other seasonal flowers are a softly blended, refreshing, and gay sight. Hedges of cosmos and honeysuckle are a flattering addition to the outer border of the entire park. Perhaps in order of importance the item of shade should come first. Over four hundred young trees are thriving, including twelve different species. Mr. Justin told us that the apple



Monument to fallen soldiers in City Park, erected by Archie Hay Post, The American Legion.

trees bore their first fruit this year. If design, variety and greenery are the essentials of a good park, the Rock Springs City Park certainly does not fall short of the goal.

All in all, the park is a spot of gayety and light-heartedness where those who are not fortunate enough to have a lawn at home may seek enjoyment. New additions and improvements are being made each year and in view of the progress in the past four years we may well expect much of the future.



City Park looking eastward. Flowers riotous in color, trees of many varieties, with a velvety green setting.

—≡≡≡ The Old Timers ≡≡≡—

Matthew Morrow, Senior

Mr. Morrow, who has a service record of thirty-eight years is the second of three Matthew Morrows serving The Union Pacific Coal Company. His father who was employed in the Almy and Diamondville mines (until he became Vice President of the United Mine Workers of America) is now retired and lives in Evanston. Mr. Morrow's son, Matthew, is billing clerk in the Superior Mine Office.

Mr. Morrow and his father came to Almy in 1888 from their home near Glasgow, Scotland. Almy at that time was a flourishing town which today is still loved both for its hardships and happy memories by all who ever lived there. They came to Wyoming through the influence of David Miller who had emigrated to this country years earlier from the same town in Scotland. Coming directly to Almy both father and son started to work in the Union Pacific Number Four mine where Mr. Taylor Ramsey was superintendent. Mr. Morrow was a driver. When the mine closed on account of fire in 1894, Mr. Morrow went to Canada for a few months returning later in the year to Diamondville, where the mines were just being opened. The coal was so near the surface that the wagon wheels cut into it as they drove along. Here Mr. Morrow helped open the first mine. Two years later in 1896 when Number 7 mine was opened in Almy, Mr. Morrow returned. After the opening of the Cumberland mines in 1904 Mr. Morrow returned to the service of The Union Pacific Coal Company



Matthew Morrow, Sr., and his father.

which he had left in 1897 and has been continuously employed since that time. The Morrows moved from Cumberland last July after the closing of the mines to Superior. While they are quite happy in their new location, Cumberland to them, as to so many others, is still home.

Mr. Morrow is the father of four children: Matthew, Jr. in Superior, Ernest in Reliance, Mrs. Agnes Welsh, Reliance; and Mary at home. He has proved himself a man of sterling qualities and worthy of the esteem his friends hold for him.

Obituary of John C. Kerr, Hanna Old Timer

Death claimed John C. Kerr, Hanna Old Timer, after a short illness on July 25, 1931. Mr. Kerr was well known and liked by all. He was born in



John C. Kerr

Ohio on November 6, 1858. He came to Wyoming in 1893 and was employed by The Union Pacific Coal Company as blacksmith for about 23 years. He retired from the service in 1919. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 14 of Hanna for 24

years. He leaves to mourn his passing, his wife, six children and eleven grandchildren, also two sisters and two brothers all of whom attended his funeral. Services were held at the Methodist Church on July 28 and interment in Hanna cemetery.

Old Timer John Matson

Mr. John Matson was born in HarMEA, Finland, October 4, 1871. When he was twenty years of age he left his native home coming to America where he knew neither a person nor a word of English. First he came to Denver, Colorado, shortly after going to Hanna, which has been his home since. Mr. Myers was superintendent at the time he came to Hanna.

During his residence in Hanna he has married and brought up a family of six children, five of whom are living now. One son was killed in Hanna



Old Timer John Matson

several years ago. A son, Matthew, is in a garage in Rawlins, a daughter, Mrs. Botero, lives in Rock Springs, the other three children are at home.

His service, as well as his record as a citizen, is one to be proud of in every way.

Hanna Club House Nears Completion

With the construction of the new Hanna Club House practically completed, plans are already under way for the opening ceremonies. Meanwhile, the Hanna ladies are still trying to convince themselves that it really is true and not a dream after all. They have worked, wished and hoped for so long—and then “hocus-pocus”—they have a new club house, a building complete even beyond their dreams, modern in every way with its large club room made cozy by a fireplace, artistic walls, book-cases and soft lights; surely an ideal setting for many happy gatherings, be they large or small; where Scouts, women's clubs, Community Council and many other groups will find a convenient and inspiring home. The kitchen, so roomy and airy, is a model of spotlessness all done in white. But its greatest joy is its ample cupboards completely

furnished with dishes. What could be more inviting to community hospitality than a modern, cheery kitchen? In addition, the club house boasts a store room and a vestibule.

The ladies are busily planning attractive rugs and gay curtains to give just the proper finishing touches. It isn't only Hanna folk who are getting a bit eager for the “house-warming”—we are all anxiously awaiting and trusting we may be able to be present too, to join in making it a gala event, prophetic of the many similar occasions to come.

How's THIS

The boy left the farm and went to the city, where he did well and eventually got in the swim to some extent. A brother stuck to the farm. One day the farm boy got a letter from his city brother, and among other things it said:

“Thursday we autoed out to the country club where we golfed till dark. Then we motored to the beach and Fridayed there.”

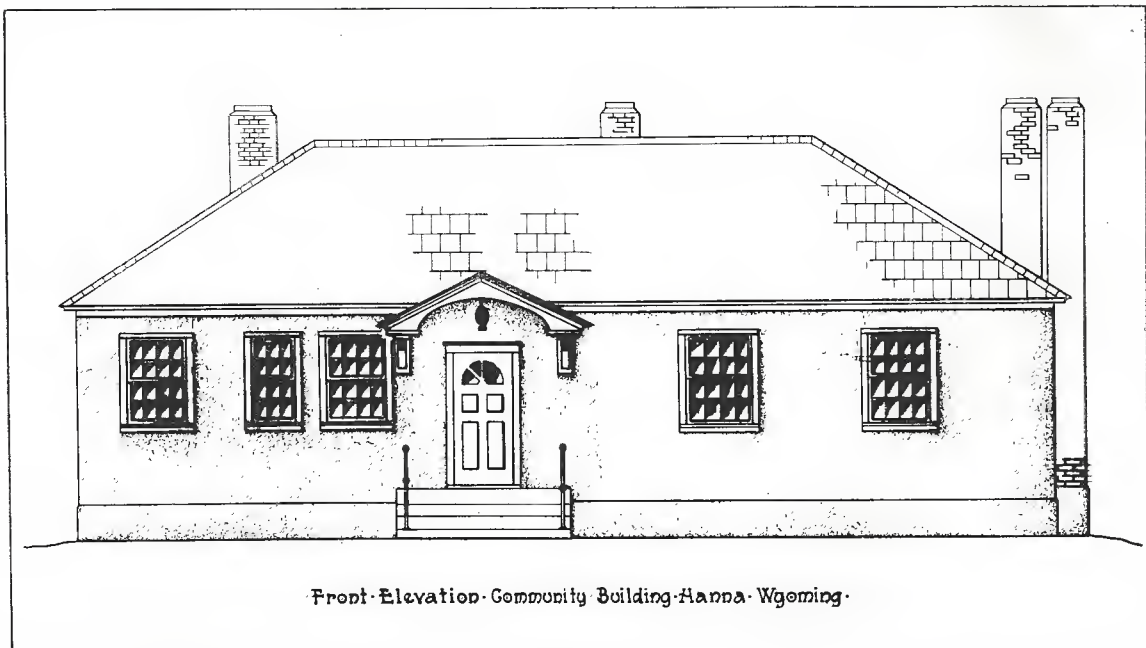
The farm boy wrote back:

“Yesterday we flivvered to town and baseballled all afternoon. Then we went to Mead's and pokered till morning. Today we muled out to the cornfield and geehawed until sundown. Then we suppered and piped for a while; after which we staircased up to our room and bed-steaded until the clock fived.”

THE GEOGRAPHY STUDENT

Teacher (in geography class): “Can anyone tell me where Pittsburgh is?”

Small Voice (in rear): “Please ma'am, they're playing in Chicago.”



Back to School

By MOLLY BEVAN

Out from the corners where they've lain,
In dim and dusty attic nooks,
Reluctant hands bring slowly forth
Despised and tattered lesson books;
The great day dawns; the old bell rings
Across the fields its challenge gay,
In little laughing, bright-clad groups
The children schoolward wend their way.

Behind them all their carefree play,
Three golden months of perfect weather
When Youth and Summer, hand in hand,
Went off adventuring together;
Before them Autumn's red and gold,
The leaping joy of Christmas fires,
New friends to make, new truths to learn,
New hopes, ambitions and desires.

Strange how a schoolboy's dearest goal
Is that of being "through with school,"
He sees his fondest dreams fulfilled
When he can lose its galling rule;
Strange that we never realize
How swiftly Youth's gay days are flown
How these long schooldays we despise
May be the best we'll ever own.

Through school!—perhaps we're never through—
Life in itself—a teacher just—
Keeps schooling us, through all our years,
In ways of work, and truth and trust.
Sometimes we pass; sometimes we fail;
Yet never can our lessons cease
Until we win, through solving all,
A scholarship of endless peace.

Miss Bevan's verse deals with the life we know and all the interesting things it holds for us. She is the poet of optimism, of joy and of youth; her song is ever of harvests, of ripening grain, of sunshine and sometimes of shimmering moon-beams. The solemn hush of a coming New Year, the pleasure of a country ramble, Thanksgiving Day at the farm—these are her favorite subjects.

July Injuries

(Continued from Page 395)

one to six weeks time from this injury which was carelessness on his part. This accident could have been easily avoided, first, by having the sheave prop properly placed at the face, it being too far down and to one side from the face and second, by standing on the clearance side and between the props to block a car. He should have also waited until the car was spotted or stopped before attempting to block it.

ARCHIE AULD, SR.—*Night Foreman—Winton, No. 1 Mine.* Severe contusion of pelvic region. While inspecting the face of the rock tunnel after a round of shots had been fired, a piece

of rock from the roof fell on him. It appears that Archie was careless in that he failed to properly inspect the roof before going to the face, especially after he had been warned by the day foreman that the roof was bad and that the prop supporting the rock would be shot out by the round that was fired. If he was unable to see the roof on account of powder smoke, he should have stayed out until the smoke had cleared away. The probable length of time that he will lose from this injury is 2 months.

MIKE BABICH—*Miner—Superior "E" Mine.* Compound fracture of right leg. Was riding on the mantrip that was being lowered from 4 Panel Slope onto 3 Entry Parting, when Mike along with several other men jumped off the trip because they believed the trip was running away. He was caught between the car and a sheave wheel. The hoistman and night foreman used very poor judgment in the handling of the mantrip and both have been severely disciplined.

MOSES BOAM—*Driver—Hanna, No. 4 Mine.* Fracture of second toe, left foot. While placing a car under a Joy loading machine, a chunk of coal rolled off the car and fell on his foot. The time that Moses will lose on account of this injury is estimated at 3 weeks. Hard toed shoes, no doubt, would have prevented this accident. There are 26 bones in each foot and a hard toed shoe will protect 15 toe bones of the foot. Figure it out for yourself which is the best—a fractured toe or a hard toed shoe.

Immortality

Immortal life is something to be earned
By slow self-conquest, comradeship with pain
And patient seeking after higher truths.
We cannot follow our wayward wills,
And feed our baser appetites, and give
Loose rein to foolish tempers year on year
And then cry, "Lord, forgive me, I believe!"
And straightway bathe in glory; men must learn
God's system is too fine a thing for that.
The spark divine dwells in our souls
And we can fan it to a steady flame of light,
And shine on to eternity, or else
Neglect it till it glimmers down to death
And leaves us but the darkness of the grave.
Each conquered passion feeds the living flame,
Each well-born sorrow is a step toward God;
Faith cannot rescue and no blood redeem
A soul that will not reason and resolve.

—*Author Unknown.*

"The good life," said Aristotle, "is a very difficult affair."

It is nobler to fail in a great undertaking than to succeed in a small one.

Laughs

Motorman: "How about that cushion seat I have wanted for a year?"

General Manager: "All right, if you will give me the over-all dimensions I'll send you one."

Motorman: "I don't want overalls, I want a cushion seat."

Father: Young lady, do you mean to tell me you've been carrying that money around in your stocking?

Daughter: Why, daddy, you told me to put it where it would draw interest.

The Scot, goat of many an anecdote, occasionally turns the tables.

Lord Alness, in his autobiography, tells about an English political meeting. One of the candidates patriotically orated, "I have been born an Englishman, I have lived an Englishman, and I hope I shall die an Englishman."

From the back of the hall, in an unmistakable accent, came the question: "Mon, hae ye no ambition?"

"Why the rope around the finger?"

"My wife put it there so I'd remember to mail a letter."

"Did you mail it?"

"No. She forgot to give it to me."

—Pitt Panther.

"Has the patient had any lucid intervals?" inquired the doctor.

He's had nothing but what you've ordered, Doctor," answered the patient's wife with dignity.

"I've changed my mind."

"Well, does it work any better?"

—Annapolis Log.

Husband: "I'm quite in the dark as to how these bills are going to be paid."

Wife: "Well, you will be if you don't pay this one. It's the light bill!"

"What are you doing these days, Ole?"

"I bane snake in a roundhouse."

"What's that?"

"I viper."

Jake: "Ireland should be the richest country in the world."

Bill: "Why?"

Jake: "Because the capital is Dublin all the time."

"Mummy, didn't you say that baby had your eyes and daddy's nose?"

"Yes, darling."

"Well, you'd better keep your eyes on him. He's got grandpa's teeth now."

The streets and stores are crowded now

With shoppers spending money.

The way they're pushed and shoved about

Is anything but funny.

They should have used their foresight,

Then they'd now be in the clover.

They see it now—when next year comes

They'll do the same thing over.

Conductor: How old is your little boy?

Fond Mother: Four.

Conductor: How old are you, my little man?

Boy: Four.

Conductor: Well, I'll ride him free this time, but when he grows up he'll be either a liar or a giant.

"How are you getting on keeping bees?"

"Very well. We have not had much honey, but the bees have stung my mother-in-law several times."—*Passing Show*.

Captain: "Why did you fail to salute me yesterday?"

Rookie: "I am very sorry, sir I did not see you."

Captain: "Good, I was afraid you were mad at me."

So you remember way back to the Revolution do you?

Yassa, de Revolution and General Washington an' all them.

Perhaps you were a witness of the fall of Rome?

Nossa, Ah didn't exactly see it, but ah recollects hearin' somethin' drop.

Head of business college: "In teaching shorthand and typewriting we are strong on accuracy."

Inquirer: "How are you on speed?"

"Well, of last year's class, six married their employers within six months."

Golfer (to member ahead)—Pardon, but would you mind if I played through? I've just heard that my wife has been taken seriously ill.

Stenographer: "Your little girl wants to kiss you over the phone."

Busy Manager: "Get the message. I'll get it from you later."—*New York Watchman-Examiner*.

Of Interest To Women

September, Featuring Lamb

LAMB comes on the market in spring and fall, but a good supply is available the year around. Cuts from the leg, loin, and ribs are the most popular, but with proper cooking, savory and less expensive dishes can be made from the shoulder, breast, flank and neck. It is economy to buy a leg or a shoulder of lamb for roasting, although it may furnish more meat than is needed for a meal or two. Roast lamb is one of the best meats for slicing cold, and every left-over can be utilized in a spicy curry or in any one of a dozen other appetizing hot dishes. Bones and trimmings removed before cooking make excellent soups and jellies.

The flavor of lamb combines especially well with certain relishes and vegetables, as suggested in the following list:

RELISHES	VEGETABLES
Mint Sauce	Peas
Mint Jelly	Onions
Currant Jelly	String Beans
Guava Jelly	Spinach
Spiced Pickles	Asparagus
Horseradish Sauce	Turnips
	Cauliflower

SALADS

Lettuce with Tart Dressing
 Tomato, Cucumber and Lettuce
 Kumquat, Endive
 Watercress
 Grape Fruit and Lettuce

RECIPES USING LAMB

INDIVIDUAL LAMB PIES

2 cups lamb, chopped or diced	1 small onion, chopped
1 cup potatoes, diced	2 tablespoons catsup or chili sauce
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup carrots, diced	3 tablespoons fat
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup green peas	Salt and pepper
2 cups lamb stock or gravy	Flour

Use left-over cooked lamb. Cube meat and brown together with the onions, in 2 tablespoons of fat. Add vegetables, which have been left over or freshly cooked, then add thickened stock with seasonings. Cook 10 minutes, or until meat is thoroughly heated. Pour mixture into individual baking dishes or casseroles, cover tops with pastry or biscuit dough and bake in a hot oven until dough is well done and light brown in color, about 20 to 25 minutes at 450 degrees F.

TOMATOES STUFFED WITH LAMB SALAD

2 cups cooked lamb	1 hard cooked egg
2 tablespoons oil	1 cup celery, diced
1 tablespoon vinegar	1 teaspoon onion, chopped
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt	Mayonnaise dressing
$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper	6 large tomatoes

Cube meat and marinate for one-half hour or longer in a dressing made of oil, vinegar and seasonings. Combine meat with chopped egg, celery and mayonnaise dressing. Fill firm, ripe tomatoes which have been scooped out.

BAKED LAMB LOAF

3 cups lamb, ground
1 cup milk or stock
1 egg
1 cup bread crumbs
2 tablespoons onions, minced
1 green pepper, minced
$1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt
$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons parsley, minced
1 cup white sauce, for serving
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup cooked peas, for sauce

Beat egg, add liquid, then crumbs and allow them to soak for 10 minutes. Grind meat with vegetables and seasonings. Combine the two mixtures, pour into a well-greased loaf pan and bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees F.) for 1 hour. Turn out the loaf and serve with a white sauce to which $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cooked peas has been added.

MINT SAUCE

Add one-third cup chopped mint leaves and two tablespoons sugar to one-half cup hot vinegar. Stir until sugar is dissolved.

PARSLEY AND BUTTER SAUCE

Cream $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, a dash of pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon finely chopped parsley, and $\frac{3}{4}$ tablespoon lemon juice. Spread sauce on hot chops.

LAMB PATTIES

Have lamb from shoulder, breast or neck, ground. Shape into round flat cakes, wrap a strip of bacon around each and fasten with a toothpick. Season with salt and pepper and dredge very lightly with flour. Fry the patties slowly in a little melted fat, until nicely browned and tender.

PASSING THE BUCK

"Waiter, this spinach is terrible!"

"Sorry, sir, you'll have to take it up with the greens committee."

Jelly Making

THE health value of preserved fruit was recognized early.

Good housewife provides, ere a sickness do come, Of sundry good things in the home to have some, Conserves of barberry, quinces and such With the syrups that easeth the sickly so much.

—From a 16th Century Cook Book.

Perhaps we have changed our views on the curing values of preserves and jellies somewhat, but they are still a welcome item on the family menu and the pride of the housewife who has mastered the art of their making. A perfect jelly is clear, bright and tender. When cut it has a clear surface and does not stick to the knife or spoon. When turned from the glass, jelly should hold its shape and should quiver but not break.

HOW TO MAKE JELLY

Cook the fruit until it is tender, turn into a jelly-bag and allow the juice to drip through. If a clear jelly is desired, do not squeeze the bag. Squeezing gives a cloudy jelly. A second and third extraction may be made from such fruits as crabapples, apples, grapes, currants, and quinces. Return the pulp to the preserving kettle after the juice has dripped from it, cover it with water, heat it gradually and allow it to simmer for thirty minutes. At the end of the time turn it into the jelly bag and allow it to drip. This juice has a good taste, but is not so clear, therefore, it is usually kept separate from the first.

Probably many failures in jelly making are caused by the addition of too much sugar. Currants, under-ripe grapes, green gooseberries and wild apples are practically the only fruit juices that require an equal amount of sugar. Two-thirds as much sugar as juice is a good proportion for most fruits.

PROPORTION OF SUGAR AND FRUIT JUICE FOR JELLY

	Amount of Juice	Amount of Sugar
Crabapple	1 cup	2/3 cup
Apple	1 cup	2/3 cup
Currant	1 cup	3/4 to 1 cup
Gooseberry (green)....	1 cup	1 cup
Grape (under-ripe)....	1 cup	3/4 to 1 cup
Blueberry	1 cup	2/3 cup

COOKING JELLY

In general, not more than two quarts of jelly should be cooked at one time. The capacity of the preserving kettle should be four or five times as great as the amount of juice to be cooked, as there is a tendency for the juice to boil over. Measure the juice and boil it rapidly for five minutes, skimming it off if necessary. Add the sugar and stir the juice until the sugar is dissolved. Cook the juice very rapidly, to obtain a clear, bright product; long, slow cooking gives a dull, dark jelly of inferior texture. To test the jelly, take up a small amount of the juice in a spoon and allow it to drop from the side of the

spoon. When the drops flow from the spoon and sheet together from the spoon, the jelly is done and should be removed from the fire at once.

In Certo jelly, never change the proportions in the Certo recipes. All measurements are level. One bottle of Certo equals one standard measuring cup. Fruit should be fully ripe, as it has the best flavor and color at this stage. Use wooden spoon for stirring and metal spoon for skimming.

PINEAPPLE AND ORANGE JAM

4 cups (2 lbs.) citrous and pineapple mixture
7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar 1/2 cup Certo

Add grated rinds and juice of 2 oranges and 2 lemons to crushed or finely chopped pineapple (fresh or canned). Measure fruit mixture into large kettle. Add sugar, mix, and bring to a full rolling boil, stirring constantly. Boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in Certo. Stir for just 5 minutes to cool slightly. Pour quickly. Cover hot jam with film of hot paraffin; when jam is cold, cover with 1/8 inch of hot paraffin. Roll glass to spread paraffin on sides. Requires one medium pineapple or one No. 2 can pineapple. Makes 10 eight-ounce glasses.

BANANA BUTTER

(Delicious Cake Filling)
3 cups (1 1/2 lbs.) banana pulp
6 1/2 cups (2 3/4 lbs.) sugar
Juice of 1 lemon
1/4 teaspoon butter
1 bottle Certo

Use only mellow, ripe bananas. Crush to a fine pulp. Put crushed fruit into large kettle, and add sugar, butter, and lemon juice. Mix and bring to a boil, stirring constantly. At once add Certo, stirring constantly, and bring again to a full rolling boil. Boil 1 minute, stirring constantly over entire bottom before and while boiling to prevent sticking. Remove from fire, and stir frequently for 8 minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Cover hot butter with film of hot paraffin; when butter is cold, cover with 1/8 inch of hot paraffin. Roll glass to spread paraffin on sides. Sometimes sets very slowly. Requires 8 to 12 bananas. Makes 9 to 10 eight-ounce glasses.

NO CAUSE FOR WORRY

Young Angus had been out for the evening with his best girl. When he arrived home he found his father still sitting up. The old man looked up and shook his head.

"Hae ye been oot wi' yon lassie again?" he asked.

"Aye, dad," replied young Angus. "Why do ye look sae worried?"

"I was just wonderin' how much the evening cost."

"No more than half a croon, dad."

"Aye? That was no sae much."

"It was a' she had," said Angus.

Uncle Sam's Model Indian Woman

By ANNIE M. CRABB

MRS. SUSIE HIYI is Uncle Sam's model Indian woman. During the forty-seven years of her life she has lived just as he would have her live and her light has shone out in the great wastes of the West as an inspiration to all her kind. She has been the living demonstration to her sisters of an effective adaptation of the white man's conveniences to private surroundings.

Mrs. Hiyi is a full-blood Pueblo Indian and lives in the tiny native town of Seama in the midst of that waste region between Albuquerque and Gallup, in New Mexico. This is semi-desert country, where only native plants can survive without irrigation. But a single small spring feeds the town and at times its flow is so slight that each family may receive but half a bucketful a day.

Mrs. Hiyi hauls water four miles in a barrel that she may water a clinging green vine that climbs up the screen porch of her very modern house.

Seama is one of the numerous villages of the Laguna Indians, most progressive of all the Pueblos. A hundred and fifty young Laguna men work as skilled mechanics in the railroad shops at Winslow, Arizona, together with as many white men and as many more Japanese. When asked which of the races he employed was most efficient, the superintendent of those shops recently answered that his Indians ranked first, his white men second, and his Japanese third.

The Lagunas that stay at home tend flocks of sheep, and prosper. David Hiyi, lieutenant-governor of Seama, and husband of the model Indian woman, has numerous flocks and is a substantial citizen.

It is the example set in the Hiyi home that the government finds so helpful in leading other Indians to a higher plane of living. It is built of adobe, Mexican style, but with modern adaptations. This house is equipped with modern furniture typical of which is a walnut dining-room set that would not be out of place anywhere in the land. There are modern box mattresses on the beds, to which a racial touch is given by the covers embroidered by the Indian women. In the dining-room the dishes are all neatly arranged in glass-enclosed china closets. Comfortable rocking chairs abound in the living-room. Drapes at the windows, gayly-colored cushions, Navajo rugs, and framed pictures on the walls, give evidence of refinement in living.

Mrs. Hiyi, as a girl, went four years to a mission school at Albuquerque. Her father was an Indian scout in the campaigns against Geronimo and drew a pension as such. A brother served in the Army and is now a railroad man in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Hiyi's daughter, Mabel, went to the village school, to the boarding school at Albuquerque, and to Haskell Indian School at Lawrence, Kansas. Then she taught in Indian schools for three years and married one of those young skilled mechanics of the

tribe who works in the shops at Winslow. The two of them are now living in a modern cottage which they rent just like any other progressive and self-supporting young American couple.

Tradition has it that the Hiyi family comes down from the first man of the tribe that ever learned to read and write and that the love of education has persisted through the years. It is said that along about the year 1800 a young Indian of this tribe was taken to Mexico City, where he remained for some years. When he returned he was able to read and write Spanish. He became a power among his people and was known as the *alcalde*, which is a word the Spanish apply to the head man of a community. For generations his family has nurtured education and worked for the advancement of the tribe.

Mrs. Hiyi has maintained her model home in the midst of her own village for thirty years. In doing so, the government believes, she has taught more effectively than any representative of the dominant civilization, trained in its institutions of higher learning, that it could employ and send into this land of topaz and clustering ancient villages.

The Tea Party Shelf

THE problem of what to serve on short order notice can be easily solved by having on hand an "afternoon tea shelf". On this shelf, set apart, are gathered together all sorts of dainty, quickly prepared delicacies suitable for the occasion. Of course there are the usual package of wafers and small cakes and crackers with home-made cookies when a cool morning moves our cooking spirit in that direction. On the shelf to serve with the cookies and crackers are ready-made goodies; such as, marshmallows, candied fruits, chocolate, nut meats, peanut butter, raisins, dates, even cheese and various spices, a jar or two of canned fruit, preserves, jams, marmalades and jellies. A basket of lemons. A jar of good mayonnaise by all means. Candied rose petals, mint leaves and a jar of assorted fruit tablets—give variety of flavors dissolved in the tea.

Spread cream cheese mixed with sugar and melted chocolate on little molasses cookies. Honey thickened with nuts is a quick filling for any sort of wafer. Common ginger snaps are uncommonly tasty spread with a paste of dates and nuts. Cheese wafers are made more appetizing with a dab of something piquant, any salad mixture on hand, a few chopped olives, pickles, nuts, or celery mixed with boiled mayonnaise, dates pounded to a paste with cream and dusted with powdered cloves or allspice. Marshmallows laid over plain round crackers and placed in a moderate oven to puff and brown, with a cherry or a bit of cocoanut pressed into the top before serving are as attractive as appetizing. For something a bit heavier mash cooked eggs, grated cheese, ground boiled ham with mayonnaise and spread on crackers.

Another easy refreshment is an angel, sunshine or other light loaf cake, cut in thin slices and put to-

gether sandwich fashion with an icing made by stirring canned milk into powdered sugar flavored and enriched with nuts. Then cut these cake sandwiches into narrow strips. Ordinary drop cakes may be quickly transformed by scooping out the center and filling with marmalade. An unusual macaroon consists of rolled oats, cheese and dates in any proportion liked. For cheese biscuits, good on a chilly afternoon, roll biscuit dough thin, spread with chopped nuts, grated cheese and a little cream, fold over and cut into tiny rounds, sprinkle the tops with some filling mixture and bake.

Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of Women's Clubs In Casper

On to Casper! September 9-10-11 for the twenty-eighth Annual meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Wyoming. Be sure you are represented on the map (details of which will be explained at the meeting).

This great get-together of women interested in the betterment of life promises to be the "best ever", and already local committees are working over time under the supervision of their most efficient local chairman, Mrs. W. J. Wehrli. There will be a housing committee to tell you where to lay your weary heads, there will be pages and ushers to attend to your every want, there will be art exhibits from all over the state on which to feast and thoughts to carry home—to say nothing of the banquet being planned to satisfy the innerman. Those attending for the first time will leave promising themselves never again to miss the opportunity of joining the caravans that lead to the Federation doors. Ladies, plan to attend every session because the one from which you absent yourself might carry the very message in which you are the most interested. You cannot afford to miss this twenty-eighth meeting. Again let us remind you of the place—Casper. The date is September 9, 10, 11. The hour is 9 A. M. You will have no difficulty in locating headquarters because there will be a great big welcome on the doormat. Come!—Publicity Committee, by Mrs. T. A. Dean.
*from "The Wyoming Club Woman",
August, 1931*

Women the World Over

Queen Mary of England has one of the finest collections of jewels in the world. The most wonderful of her crown jewels is probably the Koh-i-noor. Among her majesty's treasured personal presents of jewelry are a magnificent diamond bracelet and drop pendant, both costly and wonderful pieces, which were given to her by the king.

With many new structures going up in Russia young women are called on to learn building trades while on the job.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kaminski of Kulpmont, Pa., is planning to celebrate her 110th birthday in August. She was born in Lithuania in 1821, when Alexander I was czar of all the Russias.

Beauty prize winners are prohibited from teaching school in Turkey.

The General Federation of Women's clubs is now offering medical and financial aid to the Women's Overseas Service league in assisting disabled women who served overseas during the world war.

Farm wives and girls on more than 30,000 farms in Texas produced \$3,876, 595 worth of food, clothing, and home furnishings in 1930.

Princess Mary, countess of Harewood, the only daughter of King George of England, recently celebrated her thirty-fourth birthday anniversary.

It is estimated that there are 25,000,000 more women in the world than there are men.

Household Hints

Serve a thick syrup instead of sugar with iced tea.

In warm weather when the kitchen should be cool bake cookies on the griddle instead of in the oven. Do not have the griddle too hot, only lightly greased; turn cookies with a cake turner when one side is brown.

FALL LUNCHEON MENU

Celery Soup	Croutons
Lamb Steaks	Stuffed Baked Potatoes
Buttered Beans	Broiled Tomatoes
Shredded Lettuce Salad	
Grape Sherbet	Sponge Cake
Tea or Coffee	

A FAMILY DINNER MENU

	Melon	Baked Squash
Lamb Pie	Quick Biscuits	Currant Jelly
	Perfection Salad	
Apple Sauce		Ginger Cookies
Tea or Coffee		

AN OUTDOOR MENU

Tomatoes Stuffed with Lamb	Salad
Potato Chips	Gherkins
Spice Cake	Fruit
Lemonade or Coffee	

"A house is built of bricks and stones, of sills and posts and piers,
But a home is built of loving deeds that stands a thousand years."

—Waterman.

Our Young Women

New Fork Lake Girl Scout Camp

THE New Fork Lake Girl Scout Camp closed Sunday, August 9, with a successful two weeks of camping to report. Early Sunday morning cars began to buzz into Camp and beds were taken up off the wooden floors. After Scout's Own at 10 o'clock, farewells were said and happy Scouts drove away.

The camp committee composed of the Mesdames James Libby, S. S. Yahner, Felix Scheistler and Miss Anna Corneliussen worked hard to make camp ready for the girls. Miss Ariel Frederick, "Vega", from Ogden, Utah, a Red Cross Life Saving Examiner and experienced Girl Scout leader directed the camp this summer; Mrs. Robert Jolly, "Jolly Badger", from Winton, and Mrs. H. A. Lewis, "Doe", of Kemmerer, came with their troops and assisted in the camp work. Miss Anna Corneliussen, "Bobcat", Assistant Director, came with the Rock Springs girls and acted as business manager. Miss Bertha George, "Bobby", came as swimming instructor from Rock Springs, and very capably taught

the swimming for the summer. Mrs. Hubert Webster, "Ducky", from Rock Springs, directed in the craft work, and was kept busy scouting for craft wood. Miss Ruth Pierce, "Chippy", came from Bingham Canyon, Utah, to serve as Camp Nurse. Miss Bertha Stayner, "Kildeer", came with Mrs. Lewis from Kemmerer and assisted with the camp work.

Among the many activities in Camp was the camp newspaper, "The Ta Ta", of which there were two editions. The staff, assisted by "Bobby" George, was composed of the following girls: Editress, Doree DeNise; Staff Artist, Grace Scotness; Feature Writer, Irene Haskins; Staff Reporters, Evelyn Jolly and Linda Lehto; Printer, Ann Tomich.

Interesting bits of "The Ta Ta" read as follows: "Miss Ariel Frederick, known as 'Vega', comes from Camp Red Cliff in Ogden, Utah. She was the director of this camp before she came here. She has been a Girl Scout for nine years, having attended the National Training Camp at Edith Macy in New York. Miss 'Vega' is well liked by the girls and we hope we shall have her for many coming years."



(1) Miss Ariel Frederick, Camp Director, popularly known as "Vega".

(2) Mrs. L. E. Lewis, Captain of the Kemmerer Scouts.

(3) Miss Anna Corneliussen, who went with the Rock Springs girls.

(4) "Bobby", our swimming director, Miss Bertha George in other words.

(5) In for a dip in New Fork.

Class Work—Several classes have been started by the different leaders. 'Chippy' has charge of the First Aid Work. They are learning the fundamentals of Junior Red Cross. The Nature Class, headed by 'Vega', are gathering specimens and learning to identify birds, flowers and trees. The signalling class is under 'Jolly' and her assistant, Mildred Kenyon. They are progressing very nicely and enjoying the work."

Craft—Our 'Ducky', Mrs. Webster, is the instructor in hand crafts, in which many interesting things are being made, such as book ends, candle holders, memory books, lanyards and letter openers. The beginnings look very original so this is a lot of credit to 'Ducky' and also 'Vega' who is helping her. All the girls are interested in crafts and all you can hear is the sound of sand papering and 'How do you do this?' 'Is this how it's done?' 'Is this right?' We're doing nicely."

Hikes—Well, girls, I must tell you about our hike around our dearly beloved Lake New Fork. It goes like this. We were all walking around the lake, looking for tracks (any kind) when someone saw, thought they did, a bear. We decided to seek the villain. We went creeping and sneaking and in a little jiffy every hand was sent sprawling up in the air by its owner. We had the bear at last and we would fool it—well—we were the fools 'cause there wasn't any bear. We continued on the bear hunt. This time we were sure we had the bear and when we were all holding our breath, we heard a sound—then (suspense)—we heard the bear. It said 'Moo' and 'Moo'. In conclusion, I'll tell you that I thought, and always will, that cows say 'Moo-o'. We had Jungle Breakfasts, Buddie Hikes and a long hike to the Forest Fires."

Horses—'Whoa-Whoa', 'Hey, horse, stop.' 'Giddap, Giddap', 'Boy this horse won't turn around'. No need to explain these remarks."

Wednesday was one of the most exciting days at New Fork. Early in the morning, Vega, Doe, Bobby and Allan drove to Jenkins Ranch where they secured three horses, namely Jiggs, Dipper and Shorty. Bobby, Vega and Doe rode the horses to camp taking a short cut, which they found to be a long cut. After the horses reached camp, everyone had a bouncing good time, except the horses. Why did so many joints creak Thursday? "Horses".

Seven girls were invested with their Tenderfoot pins while in camp. They were: Ruth Brammer, Irene Haskins, Carol DeNise, Doree DeNise, Bobby George, Eugenia Christmas and Christine Nuckols. They were invested Saturday evening at retreat in a very impressive ceremony.

Saturday evening campfire was award night. Certificates were given ten girls passing the various phases of the Scout work, such as map making, swimming, nature work, hike planning, first aid and others.

Each year girls are chosen for outstanding work as a Girl Scout Worker in the camp, their attitude,

leadership and originality during the camping season. Girls are chosen for the Honor Roll and for Honor Scouts. The Honor Scouts are awarded the "NC", the camp letter. Honor Scouts for the two week period were Evelyn Jolly, Sylvia Mann, both of Winton, Grace Scotness and Edna Richardson, of Kemmerer. Girls on the Honor Roll were Francis Witherspoon, Edna Sawaya, "Jo" Brack, Linda Lehto, Mary Esther Brammer, Mildred Kenyon and Vaun Slaughter.

Wednesday was treat and thrill day. Besides the horses so kindly loaned for the day from the Jenkins Ranch, a large container of ice cream was sent from Kemmerer. Was it good? Ask any of the girls.

We had many treats throughout the weeks also. The girls and parents sent fruit, watermelon, marshmallows, peanuts and other things which every girl in camp enjoyed.

Superior Eagles News

Our Lieutenant, Mrs. M. Arkle, who underwent an operation at the Wyoming General Hospital during the past month, is able to be home again. We are hoping for her speedy recovery.

Following the new registration, the Eagles will be a Senior Troop.

Mrs. Jack Moore is organizing a new troop of younger girls; we wish them much success.

Patricia and Olive Ann Wallace have been on a fishing party.

A Troop Committee to sponsor the Superior Girl Scouts has been organized with the following members: Mrs. W. H. Richardson, Mrs. Frank Hicks, Mrs. A. Davis, Mrs. William Purdy and Mrs. Arthur White.

Marion Harting and Mary Ben Richardson received their cook and laundress badges this month.

The troop enjoyed a hike and outdoor supper Monday, July 27. Mrs. Jack Moore was a guest of the troop.

The Eagles spent Tuesday, August 4, swimming in the Rock Springs pool. Three of the girls passed their swimming tests and many of the others are making progress in their swimming.

Reliance Bears

A meeting of the Reliance Girl Scouts was held Friday, July 24. The meetings are held regularly every Friday evening. Twenty girls are enrolled. For the second meeting, August 7, the girls enjoyed a hike to Red Rock. The purpose of the hike was to select a place for regular outdoor meetings.

Troop Committee

Mothers of the Reliance Girl Scouts met to select a troop committee who will assist with the Scout work. The following women were appointed: Mrs. John Easton, Mrs. James Pinter, Mrs. Pat Burns, Mrs. George Flew and Mrs. Guy Thomas. The first

meeting of the troop committee was held at the home of Mrs. Henry Johnson, Wednesday, August 19.

The Girl Scouts of America, which recently celebrated its nineteenth anniversary, has 250,000 members in 9,000 troops.

Boy Scout Activities

Hanna Boy Scouts at Camp Rattlesnake

By SIDNEY L. MORGAN

TWELVE boys with their Scoutmaster and a cook left Hanna early on Sunday morning, June 28, to spend two weeks at Scout Camp on Rattlesnake Creek. The Camp is beautifully situated at the foot of Elk Mountain.

After arriving at Camp, and when the task of erecting tents had been completed, the spirits of the boys were dampened by a heavy downpour of

rain, which somehow did not lessen their appetites; however the rain had passed over before suppertime and after the first evening at Camp all turned in at 9 p. m. but, as all know, it was much later when all were sound asleep.

Monday was a very busy day cleaning and arranging camp for a comfortable two weeks stay. Rain again on Monday stopped some of this work. Tuesday it was finished and Camp then took on appearances of Scout work. A swimming hole was built and although the water was very cold the boys spent many pleasant hours at this spot.

Fishing was very good during our stay. Several times the boys caught enough to supply the table. We were very fortunate in being supplied with a cook by the Community Council. Mr. Wm. Anderson, the cook for the Wyoming Timber Company, was hired by the Council to cook for the boys and say! he cooked to "A Boy's Taste"; all the boys hope that he will be cook again next year.

July 4th was somewhat of a disappointment to some of the boys as they had expected their parents or friends to visit Camp. We had a nice program arranged for the day, but only one car came and



1. Camp Rattlesnake.
2. At the Widderfield Monument, Elk Mountain.
3. Herbert Morgan at his favorite fishing hole.

4. Shower Baths.
5. Hanna Scouts at Camp Rattlesnake.

their visit was only a few minutes. However, we had our program and field meet in the afternoon—this meet was won by Frank Hearne, Reginald Hearne and Sidney Morgan, Jr. These boys will receive Scout medals for this meet.

Many interesting hikes were held; one to the top of Elk Mountain, an all day hike, one to the Widderfield monument, and to the old abandoned copper mine. Two paper chases were held, the first one the foxes arrived in camp just before the hounds, after being out an hour and twenty minutes; the second chase the foxes were caught in a few minutes less than one hour. Many tests were passed, some of the boys completing all their outdoors work at Camp, and a few almost completing.

On the whole, it was a very enjoyable time and Sunday morning, July 12, came all too soon. This year the boys paid their own way to camp. In previous years the boys paid a small fee and the Council paid the difference, but this year the boys earned most of their money by giving a chicken supper and selling candy and doing other odd jobs and we believe the boys enjoyed it much more for they knew it was "Their" Camp. The boys who enjoyed Camp this year were Henry and Joseph Lemoine, Woodrow Rivi, Jack Lee, Herbert and Sidney Morgan, Raymond Peterson, Clarence and Bernard Lucas, Frank and Reginald Hearne, and Albert Molyneaux, all of whom wish to thank The Union Pacific Coal Company for their kindness for the loan of tents and transporting of equipment, the Community Council for the cook, and those who loaned their cars to take the boys to and from Camp.

We hope that next year we will have our own camp grounds. We are all going to work for one.

Boy Scout Summer Camp at New Fork Lake

By J. I. WILLIAMS

THE Boy Scout Camp of the Sweetwater District of the Long's Peak Council Boy Scouts of America was held at New Fork Lake, during the two week period July 12 to 26, inclusive.

The Camp was under the direction of Field Scout Executive J. I. Williams. Scoutmasters who attended the camp and assisted the Camp director were Hans Madsen, Winton; James H. Haueter, Superior, Clarence R. Meacham, Rock Springs. Mr. C. H. Carlson and wife did the cooking. Forest Ranger Matthews also assisted with Camp Fire programs. The camp was inspected by Forest Supervisor Favre. Mr. Walter D. Wingett, Scout Executive from Greeley, Colorado, spent four days in camp and assisted with the instructions.

Scoutmaster Meacham was the handicraft instructor. Nearly every boy in camp did some sort of leather work, such as making belts, hat bands, watch fobs, purses and many other articles of leather. There were also several of the boys who made bows and arrows.

A very fine program was carried out, which was



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approved by the National Boy Scouts of America. The boys were required to get up at Reveille at 6:30 A. M. every morning and go to bed at 9:30 P. M. The meals were served at regular hours every day. There was also a daily program which included cleaning up their cabins, etc., for inspection at a certain hour every day. A program of instruction, sports, etc., was carried out every day. There was also an hour for swimming every day.

On account of the lake being so low and so much hot weather the water was warm. More swimming was done this year than ever before. The swimming was under the direction of Mr. Madsen. Mr. Madsen was very successful in teaching the boys to swim. Practically every boy who attended the camp was able to swim at the end of the two weeks.

The camp was very well attended this year. There were seventy-three boys who attended the camp, either for one week or for the full period. There were twelve boys from Superior, eleven from Winton, thirty-two from Rock Springs, ten from Jackson and eight from Kemmerer.

A Court of Honor was held around the camp fire Saturday evening, July 25, and the badges that the boys had earned during the camp were awarded. There were many Merit Badges and Badges of Advancement awarded. Scout Gordon Furness of Troop 165 of Superior was presented as the outstanding Scout of the camp.

The forest fire that started in the canyon above the New Fork Lake was very unfortunate. On account of the Boys being there it was suspected that probably the fire started as a result of carelessness of the Scouts. No one could definitely say that the boys started this fire or that they did not, however, this has been a wonderful object lesson to every boy that was at the Camp. They saw the terrible destruction that lays in the path of such a fire. They learned the real necessity of taking care of every spark while in the timber. Every boy learned how to build a camp fire in the forest and how to take care of it afterward and see that it is properly put out before leaving. I am sure that they will always put this knowledge into practice in the future.

Every boy returned home safe, well, happy and better off in every way for having attended the camp. Nearly every boy gained in weight during the two weeks. Many of them gained six pounds and some as high as ten pounds during the two weeks. Every boy was obedient to orders. All conducted themselves as real Scouts.

Our Little Folks

Kitty's Cattle Show

LITTLE Kitty was an orphan. She lived in an orphan's home where she ran errands, tended babies and helped everybody who needed her. She was a happy-hearted child who did her best to be good and was never tired of hoping that something pleasant would happen. She had often heard of Cattle Shows but had never been to one, though she lived near a town where there was one every year. As October drew near and people began to get ready for the show, Kitty became more and more anxious to go. She asked many questions about it of old Sam who worked at the Orphan's Home.

"Did you say anyone could go in for nothing if she took something to show?" asked the little girl.

"Yes, and the one who has the best fruit or cake or butter or cows or whatever it is, gets a prize," said Sam, who was busily chopping wood.

"I wish I had something nice to take, but I don't own anything except Puss," and the little girl stroked the white, plump kitten that was frisking all over her.

"Better send her. She's pretty enough to win a prize anywhere," said Sam, who was fond of both Kittys.

"Do they really have cats at the Cattle Show?" asked the child.

"They ought to if they don't, for if cats aren't cattle I don't see what they are," said old Sam laughing at his little joke.

"I'd like to take her and see the show anyway, for that would be splendid even if she didn't get any prize. Oh, Puss, will you go and behave and get a prize for me so that I can buy a book of stories?" said Kitty. Puss turned a somersault, raced after a chicken and then rushed up Kitty's back. She perched on the shoulder of the little girl and peeped into her face as though asking if pranks like these wouldn't win a prize anywhere. "You are going to take Mr. Green's hens for him," said Kitty. "Can't I go with you? I won't be any trouble and I do so want to see the pretty things."

Now Sam meant all the time to take her, but he had not told her so yet. Being fond of a joke, he thought he would let her take the kitten just for the fun of it. "Yes," said kind-hearted Sam, "I'll tuck you in somewhere and you had better put Puss into the blackbird's old cage so she won't get

scared and run away. You can put the cage among the chicken coops and folks will admire Puss, I haven't a doubt."

Little Kitty was delighted at the plan, though the older children in the house laughed at her. She scrubbed the old cage till it shone and put a bed of yellow leaves in it for Puss to lie on. Puss was washed, combed and dressed up with a wide blue ribbon around her neck. When she had been put into the cage on that great day, she made a charming picture. It would have been hard to find a happier little girl than Kitty, when, dressed in her clean blue dress and her hat with a yellow ribbon, she rode away with Sam. In the back part of the wagon, with the chicken coop, was Miss Puss, much excited by the clucking, fluttering hens.

When the show grounds were reached, Kitty thought the hurry and noise as interesting as the cattle. And when, after putting his chickens in their place, Sam led her up into the great hall where the fruits and flowers and cakes and jellies were, she began to imagine that the fairy tales were coming true. For poor little Kitty had lived her whole life in the orphans' home and real pleasures had been few.

While she stood staring at all the beautiful things, a lady who was arranging fruit near by upset a basket of fine peaches and they rolled away under tables and chairs.

"I'll pick them up for you," cried Kitty, who loved to be useful. Down she went on her knees and carefully picked up every peach.

"What is your name, my little girl?" asked the lady.

"My name is Kitty and I live at the orphans' home. I never saw a Cattle Show before because I never had anything to bring," said the child.

"What did you bring this time?" asked the lady.

"I brought a lovely kitten, and she is downstairs with the hens. She is all white and has a blue ribbon around her neck."

"Oh, Mother, I want to see her," said a little girl, popping up her head from behind a table where she had been hiding. So Kitty took the little girl to see Miss Puss in her cage. While they were gone Sam came to find Kitty, and the kind lady who was amused at the cat story asked about the child.

"She hasn't any friends except me and the kitten," said Sam, "and so I thought I would give her a bit of pleasure. The money that Mr. Green gave me for bringing his hens will buy Kitty her lunch and a book, maybe, or something to remember the Cattle Show by. I shouldn't wonder if I earned a little more doing chores today. If I do, I shall give it to her for a prize because I brought the kitten just for fun and I wouldn't want to disappoint the child."

As Sam laughed and rubbed his rough hands together over the joke of surprising Kitty, the lady looked at his kind face and decided to give him a pleasure, too. When her little girl came back and

begged to buy the lovely kitten, she said that she would. She put five dollars into Sam's hand, telling him it was Kitty's prize to be used in buying books and toys for the motherless child. Kitty was quite willing to sell Puss, as five dollars seemed a splendid fortune to her. Such a happy day as that was! She saw everything, had a good dinner, bought "Babes in the Wood" at a book stand, and, best of all, she made many friends. Miss Puss was brought up by her new mistress and put on a table among the flowers, where she was much admired. When Kitty returned to the orphans' home everybody in it was surprised and delighted at her good luck. She had to tell over and over again about her happy day at the Cattle Show.

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News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Evelyn, Gladys and Della Daniels have returned to Los Angeles, California, after having visited here with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Daniels.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Plancher are the proud parents of a baby boy born on Friday, July 10.

Mrs. Gavin B. Young and daughter, Miss Norma, have returned from a two months visit with relatives in Seattle, Washington.

The sympathy of the entire community is extended to Mr. and Mrs. John Stetz, in the loss of their year old daughter, Katherine, whose death occurred on Monday, July 20. Funeral services were held at the North Side Catholic Church on Wednesday, July 22.

Miss Elsie Knox has returned from a visit with relatives in Pocatello, Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan F. Roberts are the proud parents of a baby daughter born on Sunday, July 26.

Raymond Moore is confined to his home with injuries received in an automobile accident on Sunday, August 2.

Mrs. Dewey McMahon has gone to Los Angeles, California, where she will visit for the next two months.

Guy L. Stevenson, and family, are spending a vacation in the Yellowstone National Park.

John Brawley is ill and is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Sheets have returned from a visit with relatives in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Miss Frances Moon, of Evanston, is visiting here with her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Moon, Sr.

Thomas Woodward, and family, have returned from a visit to Lander.

Miss Bessie Lightner is recovering from a major operation recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hunter and family have returned from a vacation spent in Pocatello, Idaho.

Robert Muir visited here for a few days. He was enroute from the Yellowstone National Park to his home in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mike Unguren was slightly injured in an automobile accident on Sunday evening, August 2.

John Martin is confined to his home with an attack of flu. Mr. and Mrs. Chris Johnson have returned to their home in Salt Lake City, Utah, after having visited here at the home of their son, Clarence Johnson and family.

Mrs. Joubert Larson, and two small daughters, have returned from a visit with relatives in Ogden, Utah.

Miss Ruth Arbogast, of Los Angeles, California, is visiting here with her father, Dr. H. J. Arbogast.

Wm. R. Lee, of Laramie, is visiting here with his father, Wm. K. Lee.

Mrs. A. V. Ramsay, and small son, have returned from a visit with relatives in Mount Vernon, Washington.

Jack Manning has returned from a vacation spent in San Francisco, California.

John Doak visited with relatives in Green River.

Allen Summerscales is confined to his home with illness. Miss Ella McLeod, of Denver, Colorado, is visiting here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McLeod.

Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Roe have returned from a short visit with relatives in Fort Bridger.

Reliance

Several youngsters enjoyed birthday parties during the past month, among whom were Cassie Harrigan, Afton Baxter and Marilyn Joy Holmes.

Mrs. Henry Johnson is enjoying a visit from her mother and sister.

Reliance has assumed a livelier aspect since vacation is over.

Mrs. Cochis and daughter of Los Angeles are visiting at the Edward Vollack home.

Mrs. Douglas Rahm and two children are spending some time in Pinedale.

Miss Blanche Snyder has returned from Salt Lake where she has visited since the close of school.

Earl Gibbs and Robert Uhern are spending the summer on ranches. Both boys agree that life on a ranch is enjoyment with capital letters.

"Ginger" Kovach is sporting a new Willys-Knight coupe. It isn't everyone who has a vacation and a new car too.

Mrs. Clayton Robertson was a Reliance visitor during the month.

Audrey McPhie has returned from Scout Camp. Audrey was the only Girl Scout from Reliance to take part in camp activities this year.

Miss Mildred Robertson has returned after spending several weeks visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Oliver Rogers, in Laramie.

Father Welsh was a Reliance visitor Sunday.

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Rock Springs, Wyo.

Lorraine Olsen of Rock Springs is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Pat Burns.

Mr. James McPhie and Mrs. Frances Curran of Rock Springs were married in Salt Lake on July 10. The ceremony was performed by Mr. McPhie's brother, Mr. Joseph McPhie, in the presence of a few close friends and relatives. Friends extend congratulations.

The Gihhs family, Florence McPhie and Blanche Snyder attended the dance at Superior.

Rone Pellet and Ronald McPhie visited in Reliance during the month.

Superior

Mrs. Oscar Yuthas and son, Jack, and Mrs. Alhert Hicks have just returned from a trip through Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. Kehoe is visiting at the home of her daughter in Cokeville, Wyoming.

Mrs. Joe Mettam entertained her bridge club on Thursday afternoon, July 16. Prizes were won by Mrs. Fred Robinson, first; Mrs. A. B. Gantz, second; Mrs. Soward, consolation; and Mrs. W. E. Ferrell, guest.

Ben Caine is driving a new Chrysler automobile.

Mrs. Mary Ferrell, Miss Mary Asiala, Andy Pecolar, Felix and Ed Conzatti attended the I. O. O. F. and Rebekah convention in Sheridan during July.

Miss Agnes Briggs, principal of Superior High School, is vacationing in Alaska.

The Frank Parton family have just returned from a visit with Mrs. Parton's relatives in Pennsylvania.

The Lawrence Williams family has moved to Kemmerer.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Morgan returned a few days ago from Cheyenne where they visited their son for two weeks.

Mrs. Milton Arhuckle returned home Saturday, July 25, after spending six weeks in Salt Lake City.

The B Hill jazz orchestra gave a dance at the Opera House, July 25. The dance was well attended and everyone reported a good time.

Doris Robinson and Katie Moser returned from Salt Lake City a short time ago, where they have been attending summer school.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Lischer have returned from a vacation spent in Utah and Oregon.

Mrs. William Stegeman, her sister, Dorothy Kelsey and Mrs. A. B. Gantz have motored to Iowa where they will visit relatives for several weeks.

Mrs. Matt Arkle has been in the Wyoming General Hospital for several weeks, where she underwent an operation. We are glad she is so much improved.

Winton

Mr. and Mrs. James West and son, Cecil, and daughter, Mrs. Thomas Hughes, left during the month for England. They plan to visit relatives in Pennsylvania enroute.

Aileen, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Delgado, underwent a successful operation for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Radford and daughter, Alice, are enjoying a vacation at Thermopolis.

Mrs. Mahoney and children left for Des Moines, Iowa, for the benefit of Mrs. Mahoney's health.

Miss Mary Foster has returned from an extended visit with her sister, Mildred, who is in nurses training in the Los Angeles General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Raino Matson are enjoying a vacation in the Yellowstone National Park.

Mrs. Leonard Fisher, who was a patient at the hospital in Rock Springs, has returned home and is convalescing.

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Bob Slaughter had the misfortune to shoot himself through the foot while cleaning a gun. The injury was slight, however, and Bob is recovering fast.

The Girls Scouts have returned from their annual trip to New Fork Lake and all report the best time they ever had.

Winton baseball team played Green River on the home grounds recently and was defeated by a 11-9 score. This is a creditable showing for Winton against the strongest team in the district.

Hanna

Mrs. Joe Botero and daughter, of Rock Springs, visited here with Mrs. Botero's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Matson.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wright and granddaughter, Beverly Wright, and Robert Wright motored to Greeley for a visit.

Mrs. Yarnell of Nebraska visited with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. George Warburton and family.

Miss Edna Klaseen and Albin Klaseen motored through the Black Hills enroute to Minnesota to visit Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Klaseen.

John Lee and family motored to Cokeville and spent their vacation with relatives. After returning, they motored to Denver for a few days.

Miss Edith Crawford of Denver, visited for a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crawford.

Miss Alice Harrison, who is in nurses training in Cheyenne, spent her vacation here with her mother, Mrs. Mary Harrison.

The wedding of Lionel Love and Miss Irene Stewart was solemnized in Omaha on Wednesday, July 22. After a trip

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through the Black Hills and Yellowstone Park, they returned to Hanna, where they will make their home.

Mrs. J. V. McClelland and daughter, Margaret, visited in Denver during July.

Mrs. Henry Peterson had as her guest for a few days her aunt, Mrs. Tracy, of Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Dakin, and daughter, Mae, and son, Joe, of New Hampshire, visited here for a few days enroute to California. They were the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Briggs. Mrs. Dakin is Mrs. Briggs' aunt, a sister of the late Mrs. Fred Taylor. The Dakins were residents of old Carbon.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pollari and Gus Malmberg returned from Los Angeles, California, where they spent their vacation.

Joe Jackson, Jack While, Floyd Fosdick and Vincent Lucas motored to California during vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cummings and children visited with relatives in South Dakota during vacation.

Among the Hanna people who spent their vacation at Thermopolis were the families of I. Sherratt, Ben Cook, Thos. Cook, Jas. Meekin, Robt. Norris, Matt Wakkure, and others.

Members of the Hanna Epworth League accompanied by Rev. W. R. Kessler attended the Snowy Range Institute at Hynds Scout Lodge during the week of August 1 to 8. Members who attended were Misses Hazel Jones, Elizabeth Crawford, Dorothy Benedict, Doris Sherratt, and Margaret Buehler.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones and daughter, Dona Jean, spent their vacation motoring to Nebraska and Colorado.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Smith in the death of their 7 month old son, John Lynwood, who passed away on August 6, after a long illness. Services were held in the Methodist Church on Sunday, August 9th, and interment was in Carbon Cemetery.

Tono

Mr. George Wiley and Herbert Weise of Seattle spent a week end in Tono visiting with relatives and friends.

Mrs. B. B. Burton is in Seattle where she is visiting with her son, Buster, for a couple of weeks. Buster is attending the Success Business College.

Mr. Othur Onkst of Centralia is spending a few days in Tono with relatives and friends.

Mr. Joe Fusco of Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mossop and son, Joe, Mr. and Mrs. James Sheldon and son, Jimmie, and daughter, Irene, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Friend and daughter, Elinor, Mr. and Mrs. Steve Androsko and sons, Steve and Willie, spent a few days on the Toutle River fishing and camping.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Planeta and daughter, Gladys, of Tenino visited with Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mardicott.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Corcoran and son, Anthony, and Mrs. Robert Murray visited at the Sweet's Hospital with the latter's husband, who is convalescing after an operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Friend and sons, Carrol and Byrd, and Mr. and Mrs. John Isaacson spent a day at Deep Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hill, former Tono residents, have purchased a hotel and auto camp at Grayland, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Davis and Mr. and Mrs. James Sayce and family motored to North Bend, where they visited with Mr. Sayce's brother, Stanley.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Forsyth and family camped a few days on the Toutle River and while there the former enjoyed several good days fishing.

George Galwoski of Olympia spent a week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Davis as guest of their son, Edgar.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Dowell spent several days at Yakima, where they visited with their son, John Willie Potts and family.

Mrs. Fred Ring has been visiting friends and relatives in Astoria, Oregon.

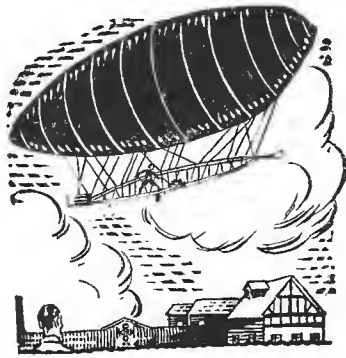
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Any many other good qualities.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Larson and family, from Centralia, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Jack Grim.

Mrs. Hattie Alfredson and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Baker of South Bend and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rector of Centralia visited with Mr. and Mrs. Willard Mossop. The former is the mother of Mrs. Mossop.

Mrs. Henry Warren and daughter, Mrs. Joe Patterson, who have been visiting with relatives and friends in London, Kentucky for the past two months, returned home August 2. They reported a very pleasant trip, but were very glad to arrive back in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. William Martina and daughter, Eunice, and Mr. James Corcoran motored to Enumclaw, where they spent a few days visiting with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Martina and family. While there they motored to Sunrise Camp at Mount Rainier.

Mrs. Horace Eggler and daughter, Beverley Mae, visited a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Olds, at Rochester.

Mr. Anton Drovetta, International Board Member of United Mine Workers of America and wife and son, Emil, and Mr. Sam Nichols, president of District No. 10, United Mine Workers of America, of Seattle, were over night guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Corcoran, July 27. The men were here on business in connection with the local union.

Miss Sylvia Revel, post office clerk at Tono, is spending a week's vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Revel at Westport.

Henry Becker, accompanied by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Becker, of Chehalis, and Mr. and Mrs. John Isaacson, motored to Mount Rainier, where they spent the day.

Mrs. Frank Olds, of Rochester, visited with her daughter, Mrs. Horace Eggler and family.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. McBratney and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sanborn and daughter picnicked at Olympia with friends and relatives.

Elizabeth Peterson of Everett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Peterson, is visiting with friends in Onieda and Seaview, Washington.

Mr. Bert Sayce and family and Mr. James Sayce and family are the owners of new Studebaker sedans.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hale of Seattle, spent a few days in Tono renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. Eli Ring and son, Toivio, and John Isaacson motored to Aberdeen on business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Corcoran motored to Seattle, Saturday morning, July 18 on business, returning the same evening.

Mrs. Ernest Barber and daughters, Elaine and Evelyn, are spending a couple of weeks visiting friends and relatives at South Prairie.

Joe Fusco of Seattle is visiting with his father and brothers and sisters.

Mrs. George Clark entertained in honor of her son's fifth birthday, a few of his friends Monday afternoon, July 13. The afternoon was spent in playing games, after which a lovely luncheon was served.

Mrs. Harry Morgan and son, Harold, from Taft, California, are visiting with Mr. Morgan's sister, Mrs. Tom Warren and family.

Mrs. Harry Wylan and daughters, Vella and Veva, from Superior, Wyoming, and Mrs. Henry Brierly of Puyallup visited friends in Tono. While here they were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Isaacson.

Mr. Flaoy Sayce spent a couple of weeks with his uncle, Stanley Sayce, at North Bend.

Mrs. Carl Stahlberg and daughters, Mary Carolina and Alma Delta, of Longview, are visiting with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Hann.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Shimmel and daughter, Anna, of Ravensdale, Washington, visited with their son, Mr. Pete Shimmel and family.

Mr. and Mrs. John K. Johnson left by car for Superior, Wyoming, where they expect to make their future home.

Mr. Harold Gonderman left Monday evening, July 10, for Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, where he will visit with relatives for a couple of months. Harold is the son of Mr. Horace Gonderman.



Jim Dewar flew to Chicago, August 15, and thence he hopped over to his old home in London, Ontario, Canada. We wonder why the rush?

Senator Gibson, returning from meeting Mr. Pryde at the train remarked, "Well, he still speaks English."

Did you hear about the man who came in the store and asked for an empty barrel of flour to make a chicken coop for his dog?

Elmer Likes of the Accounting Department denies the rumor that he acquired a wife during his vacation trip to Brooks Lake.

School bells are ringing in Rock Springs again which is welcome music to some of the unattached about our office.

We are all casting envious glances at Mr. Tallmire's new Nash Eight.

Only Horsefeathers

Down in Texas the short cotton crop forced a large number of country negroes to the cities. One of them applied for a job at the office of an employment agency.

"There's a job at the Eagle Laundry," said the man behind the desk. "Want it?"

The applicant shifted uneasily from one foot to the other. "Tell you the truth, boss," he said finally, "I sure want a job mighty bad, but de fack is I ain't never washed a eagle."

"Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested."

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A White Broadcloth Shirt The "TRUMP"

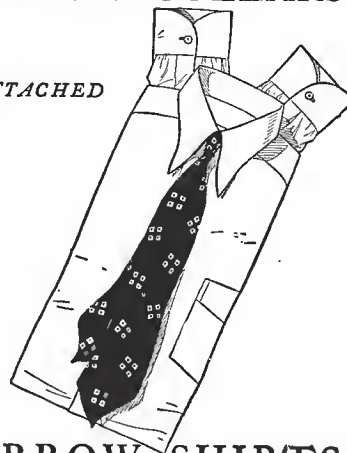
Summer is White Shirt Season—and we're pretty proud to be able to offer you such an exceptional shirt value as the "TRUMP" right when you need it.

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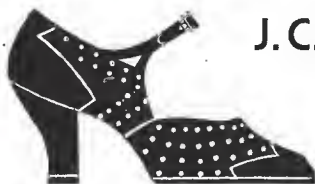
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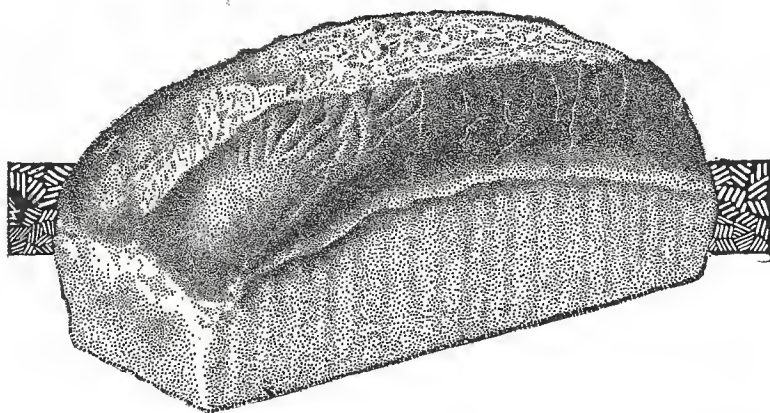
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